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**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Japan's Aims: Is It Watching Foreign Area?

Dr. Chi says Tokyo's next move may be against European possessions in Far East.

Unable to gain control of the territories it has seized in China, because of continued Chinese resistance, Japan now may seek a spectacular compensating victory by an attack against French Indo-China or other European possessions in Asia, Dr. Ch'ao-Ting Chi, of New York City, declared here today.

Dr. Chi, a member of the Editorial Board of Amerasia, has just returned from a visit to several Chinese cities. He was a speaker at the tenth luncheon discussion of this season of the Boston Branch of the Foreign Policy Association at the Copley-Plaza Hotel.

The subject of the luncheon discussion was, "Where Is Japan's Frontier in China?" and the audience heard a discussion of this by William Henry Chamberlin, Far Eastern correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, who has just returned to this city after four years spent in the Orient, as well as by Dr. Chi.

Japan's Frontier

"Japan's frontier in China is not only marked by the battle front extending from Inner Mongolia to Canton," declared Dr. Chi. "It also exists in the rear of her Army of occupation, in as many places as there are Chinese guerilla units and independent Chinese local administrations.

"In a sense, the term 'occupied territory' is a misnomer because Japan does not control most of the occupied territories. In most of the countryside in so-called occupied China, in regions situated far from the railways, big cities and strategic spots, most of the territory is controlled by local administrations which defy the puppet governments, but acknowledge the authority of the Central Government at Chungking.

"Devoid of any possibility of spectacular success in China, the Japan militarists will most probably look for some other, perhaps easier, adventure, so as to be able to show results. The question, then, is where will she try her weapons next? Northeastward against the Soviet Union, or southeast for the British, French, and American possessions?

"The Japanese militarists, of course, talk very loudly about a drive against Russia, but this, I think, is an attempt to divert the world's attention from her real next objective. For the sole reason that Russia is very well prepared and too strong for Japan to tackle. Japanese militarists are not planning to attack Russia next, although they wish the world to believe otherwise.

"I think, if Japan will start a fresh adventure to release the tension created by her failure to advance further in China, she will launch an attack against French Indo-China and other South Sea territories."

Europe and Japan

The second speaker, Mr. Chamberlin, was less categorical than Dr. Chi, but did include among the range of possibilities open to the Japanese Government an attack upon some of the Asiatic possessions of the European democracies.

He referred to the whole period of Japanese expansion from the Manchurian affair in 1931 to the present day as inextricably bound up with European events. Each move of the Japanese was started when Europe was occupied with its own crisis.

Now, as the two great Oriental Nations complete 18 months of war, Mr. Chamberlin said, the key to the outcome of the Asiatic struggle may very well lie in Europe.

Test of Endurance

The struggle between China and Japan is "both more and less than a war," he declared. It is "less than a war" because the Japanese military action is mostly in the air and the Chinese resistance is entirely of the guerilla type. It is "more than a war" because it has become "a test of national endurance."

Mr. Chamberlin cited strong and weak points on the side of both the combatants, and said a prolonged deadlock may be the result. "I don't believe Japan will collapse, however, unless it faces decisive intervention by a stronger power," he added.

This intervention, of course, is what Chinese leaders hope for ardently, but, the speaker pointed out, the United States hesitates to go in alone and Great Britain and France are too busy watching the other two members of the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo axis.

Can't Be Long Now

Fechner from Nesmith

Young Robin on Branch

A gleeful chirp outside the window, and there was a robin, sitting on a twig looking in.

The quince bushes under the window were swelling their pale pink buds. Across the lawn lilacs are dotted with tiny buds, pledges of leaves soon to burst in the warm sunshine and then the harvest of fragrant clusters of blooms.

Even the wet earth has a good, woodsy, spring smell—a satisfying freshness as of melting snow, running off distant mountainsides.

U. S. Post Office Halts Mail For Czecho-Sovakia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 18—The United States Post Office Department announced it had ordered stoppage of all mail in transit to Czecho-Slovakia in order to give senders an apportunity to order its return.

The Department has received requests within the last two days from individuals and business concerns for return of mail because changed conditions might cause its recipients embarrassment.

Mail addressed to Czecho-Slovakia will be held up until March 21 and will then be allowed to go forward if its return has not been requested of local postmasters.

Trust Busting in Action: Business Bares Secrets

Monopoly Committee delves deeply into capitalistic practices of Nation; 'shows' already staged include patents, life insurance, milk, identical bids, sulphur, and whisky.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 18—The Capital is engaged in the biggest monopoly hunt in a quarter of a century but it is a hunt conducted with cameras, not guns.

That in substance is the story of over three months' work by the 12-man joint Temporary National Economic Committee which ultimately may provide a new approach and chapter to capitalism, or whose report may simply gather dust as a row of unread books in Congressional archives. So far the inquiry has all but exhausted its initial $500,000, while assembling enough material to run all summer. The Committee has asked for another $600,000 to keep it going till February, with $1,400,000 more to to carry it up to 1941.

Basically, the Committee is studying American capitalism. It is dull—or fascinating—as you happen to decide. Under tactful questioning of Chairman Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, who ruled out a "witch hunt" at the start, business generally has co-operated, and valuable facts have been gathered. The importance is cumulative, and parts of the mosaic of separate statistical studies ultimately will be fitted together. Recommendations for patent law changes will be made almost at once in the preliminary report of the Committee, as the first fruit of its inquiry.

Why the housewife pays 14 cents for milk in one city while it sells for six cents a bottle cash-and-carry in another; why independent businessmen can't get into certain phases of the glass bottle industry; why a sulphur producing firm made over 30 per cent profit in one of the worst years of the depression; why life insurance has topped all other forms of financial savings in the United States—these are some of the varied questions put by the Committee.

Time enough has elapsed, too, to show weaknesses in the Committee's method of inquiry. It is made up of six Congressmen and six officials of executive agencies. The problem has been to correlate the studies and find a common rationale. The Committee is after facts, but fact gathering is a selective process and it is necessary to have some goal in view. The inquiry seems to be evolving its own goal and viewpoint as it proceeds. It has concluded, judging by statements of its Chairman, that

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

Dual Unionism Disturbs Harmony in Anthracite Field

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., March 18—Dual unionism, which has caused the anthracite regions so much trouble through decades, has again entered the five Pennsylvania counties which produce nearly 100 per cent of the hard coal mined in the United States.

Starting in Schuylkill County, where it says it has enrolled numerous members, the Progressive Miners of America, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, has invaded Luzerne and Lackawanna Counties in a drive to sign members who are now enrolled in locals of the United Mine Workers of America, a Congress for Industrial Organizations affiliate headed by John L. Lewis.

Center of the drive in Luzerne County will be the Nanticoke area, about eight miles from this city. The Nanticoke miners, most of whom are employed by the Susquehanna Collieries Company, have complained for the last several years that their grievances have not been adjusted satisfactorily by the United Mine Workers. The Pittston area, which lies about eight miles above Wilkes-Barre in the opposite direction, will be the next center attacked, it is reported.

The hard coal fields drive is headed by Joseph Ozanic, international president of the Progressive Miners, who has come into this area from the Middle West, where his organization is well established. An office has been opened in Shamokin, Schuylkill County, by the new Union and another headquarters will be set up in Luzerne or Lackawanna Counties soon.

Michael J. Kosik, president of District 1, United Mine Workers of America, has issued a warning to all members that any officer or other miner who participates in the dual movement is liable to expulsion. He also warned that a wave of bombings and strikes would break out if the Progressive Miners of America gained a foothold in Pennsylvania.

The most recent of the dual movements occurred eight years ago when the United Anthracite Miners of Pennsylvania broke away from the United Mine Workers of America under the leadership of Thomas Maloney, one of the three persons killed by bombs sent through the mail on Good Friday, 1936.

Outlaw strikes, riots and bombings threw Luzerne and Lackawanna Counties into turmoil for several years until the insurgent movement died out after 29 of its officers had been jailed and fined.

Coming at a time when President Roosevelt and other Administration leaders are attempting to bring the C. I. O. and A. F. of L. together to settle their differences, the dual union movement of the A. F. of L. is seen as adding another obstacle to peace to those difficulties already existing between the two groups.

Memorandum from Prague

'Equal Rights' Abandoned as Germans Speed Political and Economic Control of Czech Areas—Where Is Hitler Army Headed?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Prague, March 18

Germany's new Protectorate over Bohemia and Moravia is today being made to accommodate itself politically and economically to the new conditions with the speed which always attends the presence of German armies and secret police in newly acquired territory. This speed appears to the western democracies as incredible as that with which the National Socialist demands of yesterday for "equal rights" and "self-determination" have been converted to the new imperialism.

The Czechs, realizing the situation, have already abrogated parliamentarism as understood in western democracies. Henceforth there will be only one political party, namely, the National Unity Party. This was decided at a conference between President Hacha and the Executive Committee of this party. Mr. Hacha will be the new chairman.

The step followed logically the attitude adopted after the Munich agreement when the 20-odd political parties which formerly existed were reduced to two. The second of these, the Labor Party, now disappears. In September last this second party had a larger membership than could be coped with and so it closed its ranks; but pressure from Germany caused it to be a silent party for almost the whole of its existence.

* * *

In view of the separation of Slovakia and Ruthenia from the rest of the republic, the present Parliament would have had to be dissolved in any case. Now it is clear that if present international conditions prevail the new Parliament will cease to be a deliberative assembly and become a merely acquiescent body after the next elections.

The Constitution, of course, will have to be changed. German ideas of leadership will replace those of democracy, personal freedom. The present Constitution was largely inspired by and modelled on the American Constitution.

There appears to be no need for much anti-Jewish legislation since Czech Fascists are busily pursuing this aim through organizations which are being compelled to exclude Jews from their ranks.

Meanwhile the Secret Police are busy cleaning up Prague and other towns of "undesirable elements." The fate of hundreds of refugees and Jews and Leftist Czechs is still unknown, though many of them are naturally in hiding through fear of possible consequences.

Among those arrested, it is reported from a good source, is Madam Frantiska Plaminkova, leading authority on social questions and a Czech Senator who was a well-known figure at most international women's congresses in England and America.

Apart from the general problem of refugees there remains particularly that of those who were on the point of leaving for England and America, having already received permits to work. These numbered about 300, and social workers here hope that they may soon be got away. The great need of the moment is to secure a central place in which they can stay safely until they do actually leave.

* * *

Prague is now emptied of the first lot of German soldiers who left early yesterday for a destination further east. They have been followed by others, but in far less numbers, so last night and today the City has almost acquired a normal appearance again except for the flying of some Swastika flags on the houses and shops of German citizens.

All the first troops who arrived here were members of the armored car corps. The others appear either to have been held up in the snow or have been sent further east. Uncertainty regarding what this army intends to do next still continues, but it is generally agreed in Czecho-Slovakia that it is simply "marching through" the land for a "conquest," in the further east, either immediately or in the more distant future.

The press here plays up notices of relief which the Reich is said to be giving to needy citizens, whether Czech or German. The announcement is taken by Prague people cynically. In the past few days they have witnessed a quite different picture, namely, Reich officers and soldiers buying up food and other commodities in such quantities that some of the leading shops are almost sold out of provisions.

* * *

It is no secret that many of these officers and soldiers remarked that they had been led to imagine the inhabitants here were starving. The contrast between the quality and variety of things obtainable here compared with the Reich also made a deep impression.

Preparations are being made for the fullest exploitation of the economic resources of the new protectorate. The satisfaction with which this task is being performed is readily understood when one remembers the economic difficulties Germany's export and Four-Year Plan have been facing recently, especially Herr Hitler's confessions in the last Reichstag speech that the Reich must "export or die." Now, the whole resources of this newly acquired territory are at their disposal.

These resources are considerable. For example, the industrial resources in coal and iron are tremendous. The Märisch-Ostrav area alone produced 3,200,000 tons of coal especially good for coke and tar products in 1937, the last normal year. Moravia in particular can supply much wheat.

The economic planning which will now be carried out will be interesting to watch since the effect upon European conditions and upon the relationship between different parts of the Third Reich will make it significant. Germany recognizes that the important task will be to realign economically once more the former closely related areas Bohemia, Moravia, the Sudetenland, and Austria as one of ways in which to restore some prosperity to the latter areas, especially the Sudetenland.

John Emlyn Williams.

Quake Brings Rehabilitation Test in Chile

Handling of disaster problem laid in lap of Popular Front leaders; three plans proposed.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Three distinct projects for dealing with earthquake reconstruction have been thrown into Chile's legislative hopper:

1. The Government's 2,500,000,000 peso project ($87,500,000). This includes permission for foreign borrowing up to $80,000,000. It is a combination of the Government's original New Deal spending plan, with earthquake rehabilitation.

2. The Liberal - Conservative project, 750,000,000 pesos. Most of this sum to come from revaluation of gold reserve of the Central Bank of Chile, a Government institution.

3. Project of Gen. Carlos Ibanez, former President, contemplating use of the Central Bank of Chile reserves.

Inexperienced Officials

As pointed out by Carlos Silva, it was the country's misfortune that the catastrophe caught it at the beginning of a Popular Front Administration which had eliminated groups of experienced officials and replaced them by persons whose good intentions could not be questioned but who lacked organization experience. Nevertheless, public opinion after a week's effort was favorable to the Government of President Aguirre. Señor Silva did not say so, but undoubtedly the army first claimed national gratitude in tackling the immense task of relief.

Politically, the earthquake presented a rare opportunity to organize a patriotic coalition for national economic restoration, for the disaster has coincided with a heavy fall in export values. The opportunity was lost. The result has been an intensification of partisan and class feelings. There is a more rigid line between Left and Right and Socialists and Communists appear to exercise more influence in official councils.

Minorities Ignored

Ignoring small groups, the Popular Front consists of Radicals, Socialists and Communists. The Radicals represent two thirds of the combined strength, but were not strong enough to win the election alone. So, although they have their President in power and a large share of administration, they cannot sidetrack Socialists. These latter are militant in leadership and activity. When there is any faltering they are always on the spot to see that the New Deal speed is maintained. Many conservative Radicals—if such a descriptive paradox can be employed—are alarmed by the militancy of their Popular Front associates. Chile's immediate political prospects, therefore, may be determined by the struggle within the leftist combine itself rather than by a battle between Left and Right.

Economically, the Aguirre Government will be judged immediately by the way it manages reconstruction in the devastated zone. There have been congressional differences as to whether funds for rebuilding should be linked with those for stimulation of production, but the country as a whole has accepted new impositions to provide sufficient funds for restoration. When the time for judgment arrives, authorities will not be able to claim that money was stinted.

But, as confessed by Teodoro Schmidt, Director General of Public Works, "it's a terrific problem." This nonparty official is organizing the provisional housing program.

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Alabama to Vote on Reforms In Its State Constitution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Alabama's reform Governor, Frank M. Dixon, who has guided through the Legislature laws reorganizing the machinery of the State government, establishing a merit or civil service system and providing for an equalization of taxes, has now, subject to legislative approval, called an election for July 11 for a popular vote on seven important amendments to the State Constitution.

These amendments propose:

1. Creation of a Board of Apportionment, composed of the Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, to reapportion legislative representation according to population after every decennial census if the Legislature refuses to discharge its constitutional duty. If the Board should fail likewise, any citizen can mandamus the Board.

The Legislature has steadily refused since 1901 to reapportion its membership. As a result some of the faster growing industrial and agricultural counties are under-represented. Naturally legislators from those counties which would lose representation have objected to any change.

2. Restoring voting rights of those in arrears on poll taxes if the delinquent pays two years back tax, nullifying the present cumultive system.

A person wishing to vote now has to pay all his back poll taxes. This has acted to disfranchise most Negroes and many whites.

3. Legislative sessions every two years—instead of four—in order to effect a major savings, facilitate budget-making. This would also raise the pay of legislators to $10 a day with a 10-cent mileage allowance coming and going to the session.

4. County option in the use of voting machines.

5. Creation of a State Board of Pardon and Parole to administer a modern, scientific parole system with the aim of relieving "inhuman, impossible over-crowding," cut the 7,300 prison population 25 per cent, circumvent the necessity of building new prisons—and "to bring violent death to the parole racket."

6. Opening new avenues of investment for trust funds.

7. Authority for judges to dispense with grand jury action when a prisoner—charged with felonies not involving capital offenses—desires to plead guilty. Jail cells, Governor Dixon remarked, are cluttered with prisoners who wish to plead guilty and begin their stretches immediately, but whose confinement period is increased because of the slow processes of the law.

Hitler's Seizures Challenged; Democracies Shift Policies; U. S. Weighs Trade Sanctions

Withdrawal of guarantees and conflict between defense plans blamed for Czech downfall.

By Argus
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's speech at Birmingham yesterday indicates that the latest manifestation of Reichsführer Hitler's policy has given a shock to the western democracies and convinced them of grave miscalculations in their recent attitude.

The immediate cause of the downfall of Czecho-Slovakia was due to the withdrawal by the western democracies of certain military guarantees necessary for its defense. At the same time another cause, less obvious but none the less potent, has been a conflict of two rival systems of defense in central Europe which, at the moment of German attack, left neither system in a position to hold its own.

Ever since Versailles, the Czechs had been attempting to push their east-west line of defense, with France and Soviet Russia at the respective extremities, France pledging its support with defensive alliances with Russia and Czecho-Slovakia and a permanent military mission at Prague. The Czechs were convinced of the validity of their plan, since possible alliance of powers east and west of Germany had been the cause of Bismarck's greatest apprehensions and the actual formation of such an alliance had brought Germany's downfall in the war.

Polish Defensive Plan

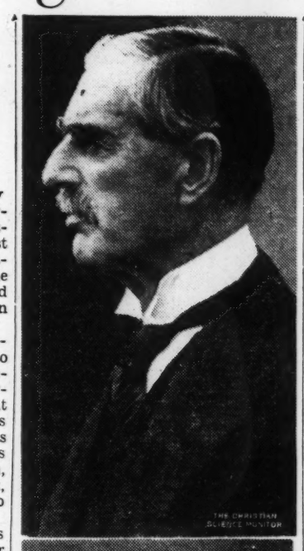
But the Poles continually worked for a north-south alliance of east European states, giving Poland the benefit of the abundant produce of Danubia and forming a tight defensive belt stretching from the Baltic to the Black Sea.

Constant quarrels between Poles and Czechs over the relatively insignificant area of Teschen and bad feeling between the Czechs and their Hungarian neighbors to the south effectually barred any prospect of a solid defense system to the east. Thus the moment French help was withdrawn, no defense system remained. Although both Poles and Hungarians turned against the Slav republic when faced with the Berchtesgaden demands of last September and the two nations have in the past week achieved a common frontier, the disappearance of the Czech mountain stronghold has made any adequate system of defense for them vireutally impossible.

Italy, however, would no doubt be glad to give not too open encouragement to such a system. Its heart is set on the flourishing small states of Danubia as its natural hinterland, even more than on the sandy plains of Tunis. Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano's visit to Warsaw immediately before the breakup of Czecho-Slovakia had given color to the asumption that Rome would not be unwilling to see Poland providing the northern bulwark to the group of Danube States—Hungary, Rumania, Bulgara, and Yugoslavia, with Russia abetting the alliance.

Italy in Background

But the destruction of Czecho-Slovakia and the foreshadowed blow at Rumania have been intended to put a final end to any such combination. Italy has been given to understand by its powerful partner of the axis that it must confine its claims to the French possession in the Mediterranean and to Spain,



Acme; © Harris & Ewing

Neville Chamberlain
(Above) British Premier rejects all faith in German pledges.

Sumner Welles
(Below) Acting U. S. State Secretary hits Germany's "lawlessness."

U. S. Declares Nonrecognition Of Reich Raid

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 18—The United States has brought its doctrine of nonrecognition into force against German conquest of Czecho-Slovakia as a second moral contribution to a general "stop-Hitler" movement which appears to be developing in Europe and which Washington is anxious to encourage to the utmost of its ability.

The United States "neither directly nor indirectly recognizes the legitimacy of the acquisition of Czecho-Slovakia" by Germany, it is declared by the State Department. This amounted to an amplification and interpretation of its earlier statement expressing vigorous "condemnation" of Germany's action and conceding only a "temporary" extinguishment of Czecho-Slovak liberties.

Almost simultaneous with this interpretation the Treasury Department ordered all customs offices of the United States to apply top tariff rates enforced against Germany because of its status on the American tariff "black list" to all goods coming from the areas now under control of Germany, including the captured Czech Provinces of Bohemia, Moravia, and Slovakia. The move prevents Germany from taking advantage of the favorable terms granted Czecho-Slovakia under a reciprocal trade agreement.

Czech Legation Maintained

But while applying this practical penalty on Germany, the Treasury notice preserved the consistency of the nonrecognition doctrine in that it made no reference to the trade agreement itself. That document will remain in theoretical existence as a symbol of American sympathy for Czecho-Slovakia.

In this same connection it was learned that so far as the State Department is concerned, Vladimir

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Film Stars to Autograph Oranges?

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. (AP)—Raising oranges and lemons has become more a business than a fad with many of Hollywood's top-ranking actors and actresses.

During lulls between pictures, celebrities have turned to working on their citrus ranches. Some maintain commercially successful groves; some are partly self-supporting; others are just a hobby.

Al Jolson is one of Encino's largest growers, as well as President of its Chamber of Commerce. Paul Muni owns 14 acres of oranges which probably will be bearing in another year.

Clark Gable, on his recently acquired Encino ranch, has been busy weeding a four-acre grove which had been neglected. He recently was approached by a jobber who wanted to buy the entire crop—provided the fruit bear Mr. Gable's autograph as a trade-mark.

Across the road, Groucho Marx has a small grove. Others who have citrus groves include Robert Taylor, Barbara Stanwyck, Warren William, Spencer Tracy, Don Ameche, Robert Armstrong, Lionel Barrymore, and Robert Young.

British and French refuse to recognize as legal Germany's absorption of Czecho-Slovakia.

Britain and France, in parallel action today, refused to recognize as legitimate the German seizure of Czecho-Slovakia.

Aiding the stiffening efforts of the democracies to "draw the line" against further aggression, the United States backed its moral protest with indications of possible trade sanctions.

Not Legal, Britai Says

LONDON, March 18 (AP) — The British Government, acting in concert with France, directed its Ambassador in Berlin to deliver a formal note to the German Government saying the invasion of Czecho-Slovakia represented "a complete repudiation of the Munich agreement."

The British Foreign office announced also that the note which Ambassador Sir Nevile Henderson was instructed to present would state that "His Majesty's Government regard as without legal basis the changes effected by Germany's military action in Czecho-Slovakia."

France Adds Its Protest

PARIS, March 18 (AP)—The French Government today dispatched a note to Berlin declaring that France did not recognize the German occupation of Czecho-Slovakia as legitimate.

Robert Coulondre, French Ambassador to Berlin, was instructed to present the French note at once.

The announcement of the note was made just after Premier Edouard Daladier seeking drastic decree powers had won a vote of confidence from the Chamber of Deputies. The vote was 334 to 258.

M. Daladier's demand for virtual dictatorial powers was aimed primarily at increasing the French military power.

Beneš Seeks League Action

GENEVA, March 18 (AP)—Dr. Eduard Beneš, former President of Czecho-Slovakia, demanded today that Article X of the League Covenant be put into force on behalf of his dismembered homeland.

He cabled the demand to Joseph A. C. Avenol, Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

Article X binds members of the League to respect and preserve the territorial integrity and political independence of all other members against territorial aggression.

It provides that in case of aggression, or threat or danger of aggression, the Council shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled.

Dr. Beneš invoked all other articles of the Covenant that may be "involved" in the present case. (Dr. Beneš is giving a course of lectures at the University of Chicago.)

He said he was convinced that no League member would condone "this crime" in Czecho-Slovakia and "that all members of the League will in due time do what their commitments under the League Covenant impose upon them."

New German Air Unit

BERLIN, March 18 (AP)—Field Marshal Hermann Göring announced today formation of a new air force command for Germany's new eastern domains, a move officially described as "a tremendous strengthening of the German Air Force."

In official quarters it was said this step meant "exceeding all plans hitherto made for building up" the Reich's already powerful military aviation.

General Göring, as Air Minister, announced the new command would be known as Number Four and would embrace Austria, Bohemia, Moravia, and parts of the Sudetenland and Silesia.

Lieut.-Gen. Alexander Loehr, until now in charge of the Air Force of Ostmark (Austria), was promoted to be General of Aviation and placed in command of the new unit.

Appeasement Modified

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, England, March 18—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, in his eagerly awaited address last night, served notice on Reichsführer Hitler that no reliance can now be placed in the German pledges and, in effect, drastically modified the previous British policy of appeasement.

Pressure on Rumania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 18—Reports of new German economic pressure on Rumania, designed to turn that country into the commercial vassal of the Reich, are reported here, together with the intimation that King Carol has refused to acquiesce.

Details: Pages 2 and 16

Americans at Work

"Millions Make the Movies"
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'The Week in Focus: Hitler Shatters Munich'

Democracies Roused Czechs One Too Many? Appeasement Ending

Munich's brief respite was this week broken by German tanks rolling across Czecho-Slovakia. From the ruin of liberty's last bulwark in Central Europe rises an impetus toward resurgent world democracy.

Britain and France, completely disillusioned by brutal actions that tore up Reichsführer Hitler's facile pledges of six months ago, have jointly and formally denounced those actions.

America has condemned Herr Hitler's veiled conquest as "wanton lawlessness."

Anthony Eden proposed in the House of Commons that Britain consult with all like-minded nations on "where we will make our stand," and then take joint military safeguards at once.

Turning Point

Conquest of Czecho-Slovakia introduced two new and pivotal elements into Europe's uneasy peace:

1. **For the first time** Herr Hitler extended his expanding empire over non-Germans. And these non-Germans were 8,500,000 liberty-loving Czechs and Slovaks, forced against their will to submit bloodlessly because they had been deprived of means for self-defense.

2. **For the first time** Herr Hitler extended his expanding empire over non-German lands, harking back to the Holy Roman Empire. He said: "For a thousand years, Bohemian and Moravian lands were part of the living space of the German people."

From these two developments it is clearthat Hitler has exceeded the "blood" tenet of his "blood and soil" program. How far he will pursue the "soil" tenet is Europe's most uneasy question mark.

Prime Minister Chamberlain in his speech at Birmingham March 17 listed promises made to him by Herr Hitler six months ago, and asked:

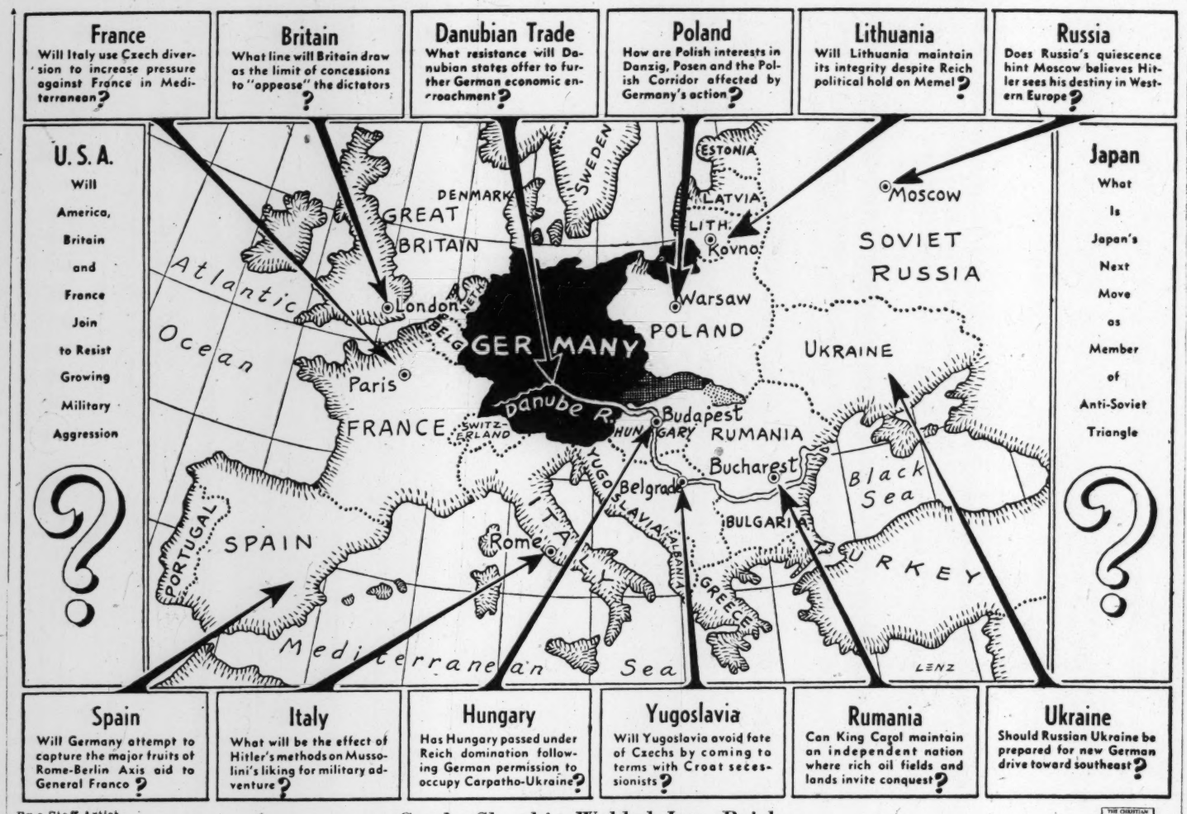
"What has become of this declaration of 'no further territorial ambition'? What has become of the assurance 'we don't want Czechs in the Reich'?"

"Is this the end of an old adventure or is it the beginning of a new?"

German armed might and dictatorial pressure showed their heads more openly than in the absorption of Austria exactly a year ago March 15, and more openly even than in the former dismemberment of Czecho-Slovakia at Munich.

Every five minutes as the gray mechanized columns rumbled into Prague beneath bombers aloft, the Czechs heard the following German-dictated warning over their radios:

"The slightest resistance will bring unforeseen consequences. In that case they (German Army infantry and aircraft)would intervene with utter brutality."



By a Staff Artist

Czecho-Slovakia Welded Into Reich

Bohemia and Moravia, Czech portion of former Republic, are shown in black with Germany, Slovakia, nominally independent as a puppet state, is cross-hatched. Carpatho-Ukraine, absorbed by Hungary, is dotted.

Rumania

Mr. Chamberlain asked:

"Is this the last attack upon a small State or is it to be followed by others?"

To London comes news that an economic ultimatum had been presented to Rumania by Dr. Helmuth Wohltha't, head of a German economic mission. It would limit Rumania to the production of oil, minerals, and farm products within a German economic dictation extending to all of Central Europe.

Rumania, rich in oil—Germany at present has no wells of its own—calls up several classes of troops as an earnest of determination to defend its frontiers.

In Summary

The week's events crystallize:

1. **Czecho-Slovakia** broke in pieces March 14 when a Slovakian Parliament, under orders from Berlin, declared independence from Prague. Slovakia became a nominally free nation under German domination. This left Prague ruling only Bohemia and Moravia on the west. The third segment of Czecho-Slovakia, Carpatho-Ukraine, dangled on the east.

2. **Hungary** moved troops into Carpatho-Ukraine, and, with Berlin's consent, took title to the entire area.

3. **Bohemia and Moravia,** yielding to the inevitable when no one offered belated help, became German protectorates. Decrees issued March 16 incorporated them into Greater Germany.

It Means . . . .

In such manner Czecho-Slovakia, already dismembered at Munich and unable to resist, disappeared sober-faced, unwilling, sullen with disillusionment. Yet even the forcible subjugation of democracy's last bulwark in Central Europe is an event that fades before more compelling meanings of these seven days:

1. Non-Germans by the millions have been swept for the first time into Herr Hitler's expanding Greater Reich. In German Bohemia there are 6,467,000 Czechs, 3,000 Poles, and 111,000 other non-Germans. In Slovakia there are 2,064,000 Slovaks, 66,000 Magyars, 89,000 Ruthenians, and 39,000 Jews.

In effect, this begins to recreate for Germany the minorities problem on which the Holy Roman Empire, and later the Austro-Hungarian Empire, foundered. It builds foreign stones into the formerly monolithic structure of German dictatorship, and so increases the likelihood of internal cracking.

2. **German territorial ambitions** exceed openly for the first time Herr Hitler's avowed intention at Munich six months ago of seeking only lands to which Germany could lay claim on the ground that they unjustly had been torn from the Reich.

France, like Britain, is shocked but offers to take no retaliatory action unless, and until, French or British interests are seen to be more directly affected. Also as in Britain, opinion augments in favor of shifting to a National or all-party Government.

Italy, junior partner in the Rome-Berlin Axis, had little to say. Rome, like Berlin, conveys the atmosphere of preparation, with more work than words. Signor Mussolini's recent demands for concessions from France, including African colonies, remain to be settled. France has refused to give up one inch of soil.

Poland, now surrounded by Germany on most of three sides, promptly recognized German-dominated Slovakia as an "independent" country, and appointed an envoy to Bratislava March 15. Poland also welcomed permission for Hungary to occupy the Carpatho-Ukraine, since the establishment of a common border with Hungary had been sought after Munich, but at that time Germany would not consent.

On one point, however, Poland is keeping quiet. Germany, by moving troops into German Bohemia, adds a southern jaw to the strategic pincer that could be squeezed to exact concessions from Warsaw in the Polish Corridor, Danzig, and Posen.

Russia's eighteenth All Union Congress of the Communist Party heard Joseph Stalin declare March 11 that the Soviets would not be used as a "cat's paw," would not be maneuvered into war with Germany to pull British and French chestnuts out of the fire.

On March 13 Nikitta Khruschoff, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party in the Ukraine, told the Congress that "all Fascist aggressors will break their heads" against an "unprecedented unity" of the Russian Ukraine.

Two days later Germany had moved nearly to the borders of the Ukraine by taking over Slovakia. But Carpatho-Ukraine, tip of the spearhead, was granted to Hungary.

This could mean a gesture, one last satisfaction of Hungarian revision before Hungary itself is absorbed if Germany pushes farther east.

It also could be a gesture to Russia that no immediate move is planned against the Ukraine. This would be in line with persistent reports that Germany and Russia—supposedly arch enemies—may be working out a modus vivendi since Britain and France let Czecho-Slovakia and Russia down at Munich.

Yugoslavia's Croatian minority on March 16 was reported strengthening autonomy demands, taking a leaf from the separatist book of the Slovaks. Yugoslavia, like the former Czechoslovakia, emerged from the war as a tripartite union of divergent racial elements.

Washington's Week

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, March 18

President:

Sent message to Congress asking for $150,000,000 additional for WPA.

Named William Dawson Ambassador to Panama and Laurence A. Steinhardt Ambassador to Russia.

Signed $20,000,000 first deficiency bill, including $5,000,000 for New England hurricane relief, and $3,000,000 for grasshopper eradication.

Senate:

Passed $22,000,000 legislative appropriation bill, first deficiency bill, and $1,700,000,000 Treasury-Post Office supply bill.

Confirmed C. B. Allen to be member of Air Safety Board, and Col. Edwin L. Watson, to be Brigadier General. Also confirmed Dawson and Steinhardt appointments.

House:

Passed and sent to Senate bill repealing all bills and resolutions that have been pocket vetoed prior to present Congress.

Relief; Recovery

President Roosevelt, who twice had been refused $150,000,000 additional relief money, sent a message to Congress March 14 saying that 5,000,000 persons would be destitute by June without it.

Food stamps for those on relief, giving them surplus crops, received endorsement of the National Food and Grocery Conference Committee in Washington. The food stamps are an Agriculture Department idea.

The C. I. O. and A. F. of L. marked time in Labor peace negotiations. President Roosevelt is reported considering an appeal to Labor's rank and file to compel agreement among rival leaders. Representatives of 400,000 soft coal miners asked a 30-hour week and 50 cents more daily pay in a New York conference with employers.

Income tax collections so far are 25 per cent below last year, but above what the Treasury hoped for. Even so, there is an indicated drop of $225,000,000 from last year.

Briefs

Both Arabs and Jews reject Britain's "final" project for an independent Arab-dominated State in the Holy Land. London parley is disrupted. Britain plans to impose its final decisions.

Loyalist Spain's Defense Council removes Communists from civil positions in Madrid as step toward peace with General Franco.

Thirteen Nazis held in Philadelphia, March 15, on charges of inciting to riot at a rally of Committee for Racial and Religious Tolerance.

Charlie McCarthy kidnaped! It was only a publicity stunt without Bergen's knowledge when Charlie took him on a visit to New York. Did Charlie "mow down" his kidnapers? He "clipped 'em."

Pan American Airways asks Civil Aeronautics Authority for guarantee of $2,758,213 to carry Atlantic air mail. The 74-passenger Yankee Clipper gives preview flights over New York. Four German fliers are rescued in the South Atlantic when forced down on Berlin-to-South America distance attempt.

Senators Echo Condemnation Of German Might

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 18—Senator William H. King (D) of Utah echoed the State Department's condemnation of German aggression in the Senate today and was joined in his general support of the Administration stand by such other leading Senators as Hiram W. Johnson (R) of California.

Senator King said, "We are witnessing in Europe a great tragedy" and declared that the United States "ought to have no dealings with a barbarous and cruel despot such as Hitler." "He (Hitler) has demonstrated that he is outside the pale of civilized nations and decent people," the Senator added.

Meanwhile Chairman Pittman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee declared that Adolf Hitler's invasion of Czecho-Slovakia was a clear proof of "his fanatical ambition and intention to dominate everywhere that conspiracy and military force can accomplish his purpose."

"It is evident to me, that, in acting for our own defense in the most serious situation that ever faced us, we must not delay in preparation for potential political and physical action," Senator Pittman said in a statement, shortly after the State Department had criticized the latest German move.

Other Senate Comment

Other Senate comment included the following:

Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky: "Certainly no part of the world can be unconcerned over the happenings in Europe in the past week. If any nation was unconcerned it would be equal to showing a lack of interest in regard to international law, comity, and international obligations.

"All of this emphasizes the necessity for resumption of the moral equalization in dealings between nation and nation."

He predicted that the Welles' statement would have the effect of solidifying Senate support behind the Pittman resolution to permit construction of ships for Latin-American countries in United States shipyards.

Senator Allen J. Ellender of Louisiana declared the State Department's condemnation "represents the predominant sentiment of the American people."

Opposed to Expedition

"While I wouldn't approve sending any of our soldiers overseas to fight, I approve anything we can do to help those whom Germany is oppressing," he said.

Senator Johnson of California said he approved the State Department's action. He said there was no doubt that the American people as a whole sympathized with the victims of Hitler. He said the State Department's condemnation was "official and hence more expressive than anything I can say."

Senator Edwin D. Johnson of Colorado said the action "should show the world how we feel." He said it was "little enough to show what we really mean."

"It seems to me," commented Senator La Follette (Prog) of Wisconsin, another member of the Foreign Relations Committee in an isolationist vein, "that Germany's action was the inevitable consequence of the Versailles Treaty and the post-war policy of the nations which resisted efforts to ameliorate the harsh terms of that document at a time when such action would have preserved a republican form of government in Germany."

Congressmen's Wives Stage Speech Festival

WASHINGTON (AP) — Two dozen Congressmen's wives wound up an eight-week fight against stage fright March 17 with a speech test and award presentation.

Members of Mrs. Hugh Butler's public-speaking class voted Mrs. William M. Whittington of Mississippi the best speaker among their number, with Mrs. Charles R. Clason of Massachusetts second.

Mrs. John J. Sparkman of Alabama, admittedly "scared" when she made her first class speech last January, won first prize for greatest improvement.

U. S. and British Protests Ignored in German Press

BERLIN, March 18 (AP)—Reichsführer Hitler, leader of 80,000,000 Germans and "protector" of 10,000,000 Czechs and Slovaks, rested today in his native Austria after a three-day trip through the newly won lands of Bohemia and Moravia.

His controlled press said that an enthusiastic reception given him in Vienna "spoke for the entire Reich."

But with one exception morning newspapers ignored condemnations by the United States Government and by the British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain regarding the newest National Socialist acquisitions.

Additional colorful touches were being made in Berlin, which already was highly decorated for Herr Hitler's triumphant return. Placards reading, "We thank our Führer" were put up everywhere.

Parade Is Planned

Preparations were under way for a procession from the Görlitzer Railway Station to the tremendous new chancellery, where on March 15 President Hacha of what was Czecho-Slovakia bowed to Herr Hitler and brought about the dissolution of the little Republic.

The exact status of Slovakia, which also placed itself under Herr Hitler's protection, still remained for the Chancellor to define. There were reports of a pact which would make Germany the sole guarantor of Slovakia.

Another question requiring clarification was the determination of who is a German National (Volks Deutscher) in Bohemia and Moravia, especially in the case of Czechs who have married Germans.

A decision in the matter was considered important because under the protectorate setup Germans alone will be awarded citizenship in Greater Germany. The Czechs will remain mere subjects.

Silent on Attacks

Morning newspapers did not print the address in which Prime Minister Chamberlain attacked Herr Hitler as a breaker of promises last night. The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, however, curtly commented on President Roosevelt's announcement of the need for new neutrality legislation because of recent European developments and on Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles's statement calling the German occupation of Czecho-Slovakia "wanton lawlessness."

"The so-called ideals of the American President (Woodrow) Wilson," the newspaper said, "in the end have led the Czech people, as is known, into misfortune and the Czechs know that the misguided Prague policy of the last 20 years rested on misdirection through falsely understood and falsely applied American catchwords.

"The attempt of Roosevelt to bring these methods back gives evidence of imprefect knowledge of history and can make no impression in Central Europe."

Government spokesmen in Berlin said the German Army probably would remain in Bohemia-Moravia "several weeks" before the new Govrnment there would be formed to represent the Slavs under the jurisdiction of an all-powerful protector to be named by Berlin.

Nonrecognition by U. S.

(Continued from Page 1)

Hurban, Czech Minister to the United States, continues to be the diplomatic representative of his "extinguished" country here in Washington, Colonel Hurban on the previous day had refused to turn his Legation over to a German Embassy Secretary.

American nonrecognition gives the Minister complete liberty, if he chooses to exercise it, to maintain his residence in the Czecho-Slovakian Legation and keep his country's flag flying over its portals. It is the property of the Czech Government which the United States will continue to recognize on the assumption that its present disappearance is only "temporary" and that it will ultimately be resurrected as a sovereign State.

Several further steps of punitive action against Germany are under consideration here and may be taken at any moment. One would be formal severance of diplomatic relations with Germany. Another would be action, long contemplated, against German trade—steps which fall within the President's undefined category of "actions stronger than words but short of war." Under tariff statutes never invoked the President has it within his power to raise tariffs even higher against Germany, and even to embargo any or all German products from admission to the United States.

Issue of Statement Hastened

There is considerable speculation here as to whether the State Department statement of "condemnation" of Germany's aggression against Czecho-Slovakia had any influence on the unprecedented firmness which British Prime Minister Chamberlain exhibited in his speech at Birmingham. It is learned that issuance of the statement was hastened so that it could be available in England as early as possible before the Prime Minister began his speech. It was released at 12:30 p. m. E. S. T. Mr. Chamberlain began speaking at Birmingham about 3 p. m. E. S. T. The hour of the release here was decided upon after the hour of the Prime Minister's speech was ascertained at the State Department.

The Treasury order to all U. S. customs officials said that "while not recognizing any legal basis for the assumption of so-called (German) protection over this territory (Bohemia, Moravia, and Slovakia) it was "constrained" to regard those Provinces "as being under the de-facto administration of the German authorities."

The Treasury acted after it had received a communication from Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, informing it of the State Department's refusal to recognize "any legal basis for the assumption of so-called 'protection' over this territory," but adding that the State Department "perceives no objection to the Treasury, under such regulations as it may issue, regarding as German for customs purpose, goods coming from the Provinces of Bohemia, Moravia, and Slovakia." The letter from Mr. Welles added that he would advise the Treasury later as to the Province of Carpatho-Ukraine which has been occupied by Hungarian troops.

Portugal Signs Pact With Franco

LISBON, Portugal (AP)—Portugal and nationalist Spain, the regime of General Franco, signed a nonaggression accord March 18.

MADRID (AP)—Lieut. Col. Luis Barcelo and Lieut. Col. Emilio Bueno, convicted of being military leaders of last week's Communist "war-within-a-war" against the Spanish Republican Defense Council of Gen. José Miaja, were sentenced to death March 17. They were tried by a court martial.

Intimate Message from Washington

Hitler Coup Takes State Department by Surprise; What Next? Capital Asks and Prepares to Meet Possible German March West

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

During the last two months opinion in the State Department and diplomatic circles generally was that we were living in a "post-Munich" world, by which was meant a world in which there were some loose ends to be gathered up involving German economic expansion into eastern Europe and some minor concessions to Italy in the Mediterranean.

Few were really prepared for the sudden movement of the German Army into Czecho-Slovakia, for the complete absorption of what is almost universally respected here as a plucky little Nation which had made such an extraordinary and successful effort to work out a practical democracy in the heart of Europe, and for an aftermath of even worse prospects for peace than attended Munich itself.

In other words, despite many ominous portents, it continued to be difficult until this week for persons living in the United States of today to appreciate the relentless revival of the concept of conquest which was natural enough in the days of Alexander, Cesar, and Napoleon, but which still seemed anomalous in this modern world. Now the blow has fallen.

No One Sure What Future Holds

No one pretends to be sure just what the future holds. But the feeling is general in the State Department that instead of being a "post-Munich" world this is a "pre-something else" world. What that something else is remains very vague and probably depends on the openings which changing events will develop for Hitler opportunism. But there are enough possible opportunities for aggressor nations to produce a sense of very sober apprehension among those whose job it is to study and analyze the reports coming in from America's diplomatic listening posts.

The chances are that Reichsführer Hitler himself could not tell anyone whether he intends to develop his eastward movement towards an ultimate clash with Russia over the Ukraine or, after exacting heavy concessions from Poland which will unite East Prussia with Germany and absorb Hungary into at least a German customs union, he will turn his eyes westwards for a frontal attack with Italy on Anglo-French possessions in Africa.

But there is a grim conviction now that Germany has some objective much more extensive in view than mere consolidation of "Munich." That objective might easily involve the Atlantic or Africa and would put its holder within easy reach of South America.

That possibility explains why the State Department is so anxious to have legislation which will permit United States navy yards to build warships for Latin America, and why such extensive efforts were made to put every possible dollar of American credit into the development of Brazil.

United Front to the World

There was a period in late 1938—notably after Munich—when President Roosevelt appeared to be keenly aware of the importance of drawing together this Nation in a period of world stress so the United States, at least, would present a united and firm front to the world. One good result of Germany's annexation of Czecho-slovakia would be intensification of efforts toward such harmony. Certainly the spectacle of friction which current White House-Congress relations present is ill calculated to implement Administration foregn policy.

Indeed, one of the most extraordinary spectacles in the world this week was the general absorption of the United States Congress in its domestic differences with the White House while the political barometer of Europe was shooting up to the danger point. However, friction seemed to lessen slightly as the week progressed. What is most important of all, there is an increasing disposition—perhaps not very great yet—to put partisanship aside when it comes to foreign policy. It would be a mistake for any European observer to judge Congressional temper on foreign affairs by its behavior on domestic issues.

Meanwhile, the Administration does not hesitate to press ahead with its positive role in Europe, regardless of the impression of disunity which friction with Congress may give. Sumner Welles' statement set a new high mark for the "words" part of the Administration's program of action "short of war." It will get to the "stronger than words" stage on Wednesday when the Senate Foreign Relations Committee begins consideration of revision of the Neutrality Act.

Joseph C. Harsch

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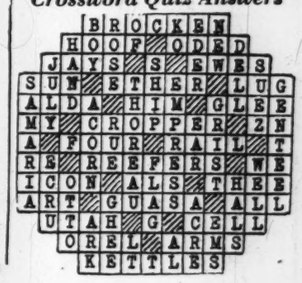

Hollywood Versus Broadway: An Actress Champions Movies

Americans at Work
The last of 12 articles on "Millions Make the Movies" in a three-part series of 36 articles

By Bette Davis
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Several of the top-ranking players on the screen today have had no stage experience. When I say top-ranking I mean just that, and in all sincerity. They are players who stand high in popular esteem and they are also fine technicians.

Their very presence at the top of the ladder in filmdom proves one thing so clearly that it can never be disputed. Screen success of the highest order, popular and artistic, may be attained without any background of stage acting whatsoever.

Just the same, I am glad that I came from the stage.

Techniques Different

If it meant nothing more for me, it gave me confidence to face the terrifying ordeal of early screen tests and those first trials before camera and microphones in regular production. Fortunately, I was young in years and my stage technique was still in a fluid, experimental stage. Nothing had become a fixed habit with me. So, unlike players I knew at the time who brought far better stage experience than mine to the screen, I was able to adapt some of the things I had learned to the new medium.

Frankly, I don't think stage training can do much more than that for the player who is striving for success in motion pictures.

You see, the two techniques are utterly different in every respect. As different as swimming and skiing. Proof of that is found in a hundred items of evidence all pointing the same way.

For example, consider the number of successful stage players who have failed utterly on the screen and the number of excellent film players who have been unable to act on the stage. In most instances, they had the benefit of expert instruction and plenty of time to acquire at least the rudiments of acting in the unfamiliar medium.

Double-Threat Artists

If stage and screen acting had much in common, could this happen? Not, I think, so frequently and to such a variety of people. If the media weren't widely different, people who were so well adapted to one wouldn't fail in the other.

On the other hand, those who have attained conspicuous success on both stage and screen have undoubtedly been qualified to cope successfully with the problems of both media. They're double-threat artists!

Whether or not I might be in their class, I can't say. I was tremendously fond of the stage and would have been driven hard by my ambition. Critics said some nice things about my work in "Broken Dishes" and "Solid South." I feel that I'd have succeeded—.

But what I think and feel doesn't prove anything. The fact remains that I came into pictures before I had reached any notable stature on the stage, and there was no telling what was actually in store for me behind the footlights—fame or a flop.

So I'm like so many others in pictures, a woman with youthful stage background and experience, but for all practical purposes a screen product. I really believe that most of the technique I was able to adapt to pictures has been replaced now by a technique that is in all respects motion picture. The stage technique merely served to tide me over a perilous transition period.

Art of Pantomime

Why all this difference between stage and screen? Oh, so many reasons! Consider pantomime in the two media, for example. On the stage it's necessarily broad. It mustn't be so subtle or minute that the man in the far corner of the lower floor or the last row of the gallery can't interpret it. On the screen it may be as minute and subtle as this: a slight pressure of a hand on another's, or the lowering of an eyelid by a sixteenth of an inch! The gigantic closeup shows the smallest change of expression, such as a mere tightening of the lips.

Just as the closeup and the mobility of the camera changes utterly the elements of the old art of pantomime, so the microphone changes line-reading technique. In pictures, dialogue is read in normal tones and volume, words are pronounced correctly, and no special accent is required to make sure that fellow way up there near the roof hears you. It isn't necessary to bellow loud conversation, shout ordinary conversation and whisper like a steam engine. The microphone, regulated by sound experts, does all that for you.

Is this more, or less difficult than stage technique? Personally, I think motion picture technique is less difficult but more exacting. Doing a good job of acting, holding a mood and creating an illusion while you gesture so widely and speak so loudly, stage fashion, is undoubtedly difficult in extreme. But the very facilities the screen's mechanical aids open up increase your scope and therefore your responsibilities. The camera "sees" your broad, free gestures and it also sees the twinkle in your eyes. All of them must be under control and delivering their message when you act before the cameras. There are also more possibilities and responsibilities in the way of make-up problems. I was made to feel I was shouldering a heavy responsibility in using some of my uglier make-ups, I can assure you!

"Intellectual" Yardstick

Depending on the mood I'm in, it either amuses or annoys me to hear motion pictures and their artists compared unfavorably with the stage and its artists on an "intellectual" yardstick. How silly!

Actors whose chief experience on the stage was in 10-20-30 melodramas of the wildest and most primitive sort, put on airs around Hollywood and talk about the screen catering to "the 14-year-old mind." That, of course, is as untrue as to say that the stage caters always to a "high-brow" group audience, or a senile and decadent group of die-hards from a past and rapidly fading generation. There are all sorts of stage plays, intellectual and otherwise, and all sorts of screen plays.

I think the average level of the screen is higher. And if, because of the small audience it reaches, the group theater is able to put on certain subjects of limited appeal, and give a more sophisticated treatment to plays than we are able to give to pictures, that is no indication the film-makers couldn't. At times they have done so—usually, I must admit, without marked financial success. The great mass of the American public thinks—and rightly, I am convinced—that it can get along without the more erudite and arty samples of intellectual sophistry.

Satisfaction in Work

To me, certainly there is as great a satisfaction in doing good work in pictures as there could be in doing equally good work on the stage. One of my particular satisfactions is the thought that I am limited in expression only by my own ability. The ability of the motion picture medium to record and pass on whatever I am able to express is infinite. That is more than one can say of the stage-play medium. Another satisfaction is the thought that one is working not for a little group, a class, a clique—but for a vast and varied audience of Americans.

They don't have to go to Broadway or any other metropolitan center to see "original casts" and "original productions." These and other elements of film entertainment are the same at the world premiere and the ten-cent last-run showing.

Those who want it may take satisfaction in thinking they are doing something that only a small class will be able to see, and seeing, to appreciate. I'd rather think everyone got to see my efforts, and I'd consider my success greater in proportion to the number able to understand and appreciate it.

So I'm afraid you will not hear me saying, as you frequently will hear certain others in Hollywood say, "I think I'll ask the studio to let me go to New York and do a play. 'Twill restore my artistic perspective, don't you know!"

She Prefers the Movies

Warner Bros. by Scotty Welbourne

Bette Davis
Distinguished for her work on the screen, she has no desire to return to acting in the theater.

Homelike Rooms and Service Advocated for Modern Hotel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—In spite of the growth of tourist camps and quick drug-store lunches, hotel men see a pick-up in business, and are going forward with modernization, according to reports made at the Midwest Hotel Show here, at which Ernest Roessler presided. They are trying to bring the atmosphere of home into their room furnishings and even into their lobby; and they are hunting up gadgets that add to their patrons' convenience.

There's that device on the coffee shop breakfast table, for instance, which holds the morning newspaper at just the right angle under indirect lighting, so that the guest can sit with ease and read. When he has devoured enough of the world's news, he pushes a button, signaling the waiter to bring on his ham and eggs.

Sending a telegram, too, is destined some day to be a much easier chore for the hotel guest. A device has been invented by which a telegram is put in a cylinder in a cabinet on the wall. The electric eye, or something of the sort, does the rest.

Buffet Service Introduced

Home atmosphere in the dining room is noticeable in the inauguration of buffet service. When the depression came, formal home dinners, with lavish linens and many courses for guests, more or less went by. People were forced to make their entertaining less formal, the buffet supper became the rule, and now hotels are falling in line. California, where cafeterias first became popular, is leading in the informal buffet trend. Chafing dishes, in shiny, coppery finish, with stainless steel lining, large enough for two Thanksgiving turkeys, were displayed in the exhibit room of the show. Several of these, with a big salad bowl, are put on a little wagon and rolled into the dining room.

For another thing, the drab, dingy, stereotyped rooms and corridors of old are taking on gay colored furnishings, interesting fabrics, and more modern styled beds and bureaus. A new type of "sleeper" was exhibited at the show which aims to make the room a living room in the daytime and then easily transformable to a bedroom at night.

Foamed latex sponge, which has been used extensively in the last two years in upholstering in seats of trains, has reached the hotel in a type of mattress which replaces springs, padding, and stuffing.

Bedspreads Match Draperies

Bedrooms are furnished with the idea of cheering up the guest. The bedspread matches the draperies. The walls have more color. The two-tone etching is taken down for a modern type of water-color or print.

The hotel lobby, too, is undergoing modernization. A typical old-time lobby in the Middle West has been shorn of its golden oak mantelpiece and wainscoting. A stone fireplace has been built in and the wainscoting has been painted a bright buff. The leather covered chairs have been replaced with furniture upholstered in green, rose, blue, and yellow fabrics.

In the renewing process, waiters, bell-hops, maids, and waitresses, are being dressed in more homey fashion. Waitresses are getting away from the tea-apron and headband uniform and are adopting dresses which give the hostess idea. In some places they wear flair skirts, tight bodices, and puff sleeves, but no aprons. In others they blossom out in smart bolero costumes, with big sashes of contrasting color.

Advertising Campaign Outlined

Glenwood J. Sherrard, of the Parker House in Boston, Chairman of the Travel Committee of the American Hotel Association, made an appeal to the hotel executives to "sell" their business to America through advertising. He outlined a plan for hotels to advertise in a campaign which would cost about $900,000.

"The airlines," he said, "are spending several million dollars to convince the public that flying is safe. The railroads are spending $4,000,000 a year to get back lost business—lost because they didn't begin to advertise properly soon enough. We cannot afford to neglect our advertising any longer."

Lucius Boomer, President of the Waldorf-Astoria in New York, urged hotel men to employ only skilled and trained employees.

Good home cooking is something for every hotel to strive for, according to Max Spoth, hotel food consultant. American cooking, he said, is more acceptable to Americans than French, German, or Swiss. There has been developed out of American living, he declared, a distinct flavor and a distinct type of food.

Education in Art Put on New Basis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Efforts to provide a new, less formal, and more timely kind of art education, begun more than a year ago with the opening of the New Bauhaus here, are being carried on in the recently opened School of Design, whose Director is L. Moholy-Nagy.

At the end of its first year the New Bauhaus closed—for financial reasons, it was explained. But Professor Moholy-Nagy, Director of the New Bauhaus, had impressed many with his ideas, and when he decided to open a new school without financial backing he was able to gather around him a capable faculty and to enroll at the start (Feb. 22) some 50 students.

The school is now located in a building in the neighborhood called "Streeterville," near Northwestern University's downtown campus.

"To keep the independence of the program it seemed advisable to start modestly," said the Director. Students are given training in life and geometrical drawing and in color, courses one might expect to find in any art school. But in addition, they get workshop training with machines and tools. This is considered highly important by Professor Moholy-Nagy. He wants to train students so that they will use their understanding of art in a world of machines, not merely when they stand before an easel. Natural sciences are also taught, and there is a course called intellectual integration. Professor Moholy-Nagy wants students to have contacts with all phases of modern life and therefore brings a variety of subjects into the curriculum. There are courses in photography and in the basic elements of architecture.

"We want to continue the education of the American youth in the spirit of our age," said Professor Moholy-Nagy, "because we feel that the potentialities which lie in the proper co-ordination of science, art, and technology are not being fully utilized now.

"The Bauhaus of Dessau, Germany, tried for 20 years to work out a better way. The results of these efforts are well known everywhere in architecture, interiors, lighting fixtures, tubular furniture, hardware, photographic and typographic innovations."

It is to train a generation of American designers, art teachers, architects, and painters in a similar way that Professor Moholy-Nagy has opened the School of Design.

South Carolina Adopts Palmetto Tree Officially

COLUMBIA, S. C. (AP)—For many years South Carolina has been known as the Palmetto State. Now it is, officially. The Legislature, by a resolution, made it so.

Senator Jeff Bates, one of the authors, said he understood "another state" had been considering adopting the palmetto as its State tree.

So, just to make certain of South Carolina's priority, a resolution was rushed through.

Full Territorial Status Demanded By Alaskan Group

FAIRBANKS, Alaska, March 17 (AP)—The Alaska Home Rule Association, a pioneer group, yesterday issued a "declaration of necessity" demanding "full territorial status" now and eventually statehood for Alaska.

The declaration sharply assailed "taxation without representation." It asserted the "despots," the "Lord Norths" and "Tories in our own country" were retarding development of a territory "which should now be supporting a population of millions."

The references to taxation, "Lord Norths" and "Tories" referred to American Revolutionary times. Lord North was the member of the British Government who sponsored the stamp tax which led to the historic Boston Tea Party and spurred the independence movement.

Since Alaska already has territorial status, technically at least, the demand for "full" privileges of that nature was interrupted as a contention of the pioneers that some of the Federal departments and bureaus in Washington should relinquish their Alaska activities to territorial agencies.

The Association's program:

"1. Unite Alaskans as one people.

"2. Free Alaska from Federal bureaucracy.

"3. Speed establishment of full territorial government and future statehood.

"4. Lay solid economic and political foundations for development of resources and future statehood."

Sherman A. Noyes, Fairbanks attorney who helped organize the Association, said one of the major impending evils was "the recent proposal by a Federal resources committee to set aside a portion of Alaska, north of the Yukon River and larger than the State of Texas, exclusively as a reindeer pasture."

The Association declared "the white man will not be stopped. There are 30,000 of us up here, and the only certain result of such widespread reservation of land and hindering of development will be continual friction between Alaskans and Federal officials, which will have a strong tendency to culminate in disastrous encounters."

The Association sponsors said they were signing members all over the Territory pledged to fight a system by which "the Federal Government taxes the people and refuses them representation in Congress—for representation without vote is farcical."

Virginia Probes Laundry Hours Of Girl Managers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Thomas B. Morton, Commissioner of Labor and Industry for Virginia, said his inspectors were checking on numerous border-line cases for the enforcement of the law which confines women's work to 9 hours in any one day and 48 hours in any one week.

Following a conference with Richmond's Commonwealth Attorney, Mr. Morton said he was looking into the situation in branch offices of laundries and dry-cleaning establishments where only one girl is employed.

Usually the girl in charge of such an office is called a manager or assistant manager, both of which are exempted under the terms of the law. Mr. Morton declared that Mr. Haddon and Mr. Tinsley said they would be willing to go into court with him on some of these cases, and said that responsibility, authority and salary (the law does not specify any particular salary) would be taken into consideration in the determination of whether a "manager" was in reality a manager in many of these cases.

Discussed specifically was the case of a company which operates branch offices in many sections. Each of these offices usually is attended by only one young woman. She opens the office, goes to lunch, leaves a note on the door as to the hour at which she will return, and serves continuously throughout the day, often far in excess of the 9 hours specified by the statute.

Manufacturer Wins Maryland City Honor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALISBURY, Md.—William B. Tilghman, a man who served his Town and County in four major fields, has been chosen for the Salisbury Award for outstanding, unselfish community service in 1938. Mr. Tilghman, a manufacturer, thereupon turned over a check for $225, part of the award, to further the aims of organizations which he helps direct.

He is chairman of the Co-ordinating Committee for Recreation and Adult Education, which, with Works Progress Administration aid, established nurseries for pre-school-age children and recreation centers for youths and adults; Chairman of the Wicomico County Chapter of the Red Cross, which founded a junior chapter and Negro auxiliary last year; Chairman of the Salisbury District, Boy Scouts, and member of the Wicomico Board of Education, now engaged in an extensive school building program.

The award was founded in 1925 by an anonymous donor to reward community service. Mr. Tilghman is the twelfth recipient of the award.

World Sunday School Parley To Stress Religious Freedom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 18—When 2,500 delegates from Protestant churches and Sunday Schools in 75 countries meet in Durban, South Africa, for the World's Sunday School convention on July 22, there will be one of the greatest opportunities ever afforded for "a demonstration of what the Christian religion means in a free country," according to Dr. Robert M. Hopkins, General Secretary of the Association.

In an interview following his return here after making preparations for the conference in South Africa, Dr. Hopkins told what he hoped might be accomplished this summer.

"The Church is about the only agency that can guarantee good citizenship," he declared. "What we would like to see is a world-wide pressure of public sentiment that would show very clearly, regardless of political and economic theories, that the Church must be left free to carry on its essential work. Whether a country is socialistic, capitalistic or communist—they all need good citizens.

Strength in United Effort

"In countries like the United States and England, where almost unlimited freedom is enjoyed, I think we need a better demonstration of what Christianity can do both in our individual and corporate lives. Alone, the religious leaders in some countries today are pretty nearly overwhelmed, but brought together, as we will be at the convention, the strong can help the weak and can remove at least some of the burdens.

"'Righteousness exalteth a nation.' We know it, but we don't demonstrate it. If we would, it would have a tremendous effect all around the world. If it could be remembered that each man has a concern for his brother, the rich nation for the poor, we'd have far more influence in these world conferences."

The convention, which will last through July 28, is the first representative world gathering of Christian leaders to be held on the continent of Africa, Dr. Hopkins said. One of the reasons for meeting there this year on the golden jubilee anniversary of the Association is the fact that the Sunday School movement has grown more rapidly, in proportion, in Africa during recent years than in any part of the world.

"The African is more easily reached," he said. "His religious background is more susceptible to the Christian enterprise than is that of others in foreign lands. He is receptive to the Christian teachings and he tries to practice them."

Early Enrollment Sought

Nearly 38,000,000 teachers and children are represented in the Association, Dr. Hopkins said, adding that a greater number of denominations was found than in any other world task being undertaken by Christian churches, one of the significant trends being the participation by young people themselves in the work. Aproximately 600 persons from the United States will attend the conference, but the Association is asking for an early enrollment.

Among those who expect to go are Sir Harold Mackintosh, of England, president of the Association; Dr. Luther A. Weigle, dean of the Yale Divinity School; Dr. Harry C. Nunro, International Council of Religious Education, Chicago; the Rev. Philip C. Jones, Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York City; the Rev. Ralph W. Sockman, Christ Church, New York City; Dr. Adolph Keller, Geneva, one of the Protestant leaders in Europe; Dr. George H. Scherer, from the Near East, representing the Bible Lands' Sunday School Union; G. Baez Camargo, Mexico; Rudolfo Anders, Brazil; Dr. E. Stanley Jones, India missionary; Dr. T. Kagawa, Christian leader in Japan and Dr. Chester S. Miao, China.

Floating University 'Lab' Noses Into Tropical Seas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN PEDRO, Calif.—Introducing the cardinal and gold of the University of Southern California to the seven seas, the exploration cruiser Velero III sailed March 12 on its first voyage as a floating laboratory under Trojan colors.

Eight weeks of research in tropical seas, including its first taste of Atlantic waters, lay ahead of the 198-foot craft, presented to the University by Capt. Allan Hancock last January as a companion gift to the Allan Hancock Foundation for Scientific Research, the building for which is now under construction on the university campus in Los Angeles.

Hancock on Cruise

Besides providing for continued operation of the marine laboratory Captain Hancock is contributing his services to conduct the voyage as master of the vessel and director of the expedition. More than a dozen natural scientists from leading research institutions were abroad.

After touching at San Diego, Velero III was to head southeast along the coast of Mexico and Central America, making several offshore stops to explore oceanic phenomena.

Reaching Panama toward the end of March, the ship is to pass through the Canal for its first time and cruise for nearly a month on the Caribbean. Probable ports of call on the top side of South America are Barranquilla, Caracas, Port of Spain, and Trinidad, in addition to Cristobal and Balboa in the Canal Zone. Collections of flora and fauna are to be sought along the coast of Venezuela, much of which is considered unknown as far as research is concerned.

Advance Research

In search of rare birds, animals, and reptiles in tropical jungles, Dr. Harry M. Wegeforth, President of the San Diego Zoological Society sailed for the Amazon regions early this year and is intending to deliver his specimens to Velero III at Trinidad around April 15. Agents at other tropical ports have been active for several months gathering strange creatures for zoological exhibits which the expedition will bring back to San Diego.

Beneficiaries of the Hancock Foundation who represent U. S. C. on the cruise are: John S. Garth, research associate in zoology; Granville P. Ashcraft, ornithologist; Alex Hill, teaching fellow in zoology; Fred C. Ziesenhenne, zoologist; Anker Peterson, artist; Francis Elmore, botanist; Charles Wade, icthyologist; and Leland Hogan, geologist.

Dr. William R. Taylor, marine botanist from the University of Michigan, sailed as a member of the expedition. Dr. Waldo L. Schmitt, curator of marine invertebrates in the United States National Museum of Washington, D. C., is to join at Balboa.

San Diego Zoological Society is also represented by Lester T. Olmstead, Vice-President; C. B. Perkins, herpetologist; and Karl Koch, ornithologist. With one or two exceptions, all members of the expedition are veterans of previous voyages.

'Honor Parking' Splits Fostoria

FOSTORIA, Ohio (AP)—Fostoria's "park-as-you-please" ordinance appeared headed for the wastebasket—four days after it was born.

City officials agreed almost unanimously the "on your honor" plan "just won't work." They had observed automobiles parked at all angles and others parallel to the curb, at times two deep, and some machines "parked" near the center of the street.

Councilmen abolished all existing regulations March 14, putting motorists on their honor. The plan will expire in 60 days, to be renewed if found feasible.

"It's the merchants who are wrecking it," asserted City Service Director Frank Blazer. "Storekeepers and clerks who formerly left their cars outside the restricted area, now park on Main Street all day. It won't last long."

A Chamber of Commerce spokesman, A. R. Weaks, declared the plan hadn't had a fair trial.

"We're going to carry it to all the civic organizations and woman's clubs," he said. "It's a matter of patriotism. Other towns around here are taking business away from us by ignoring violations where farmers and other buyers are concerned. We just went a step further. We wiped the slate clean."

Instrumental in influencing the Council to pass the new ordinance, Mr. Weaks and fellow storekeepers had complained they were losing out-of-town customers unable to find parking space.

High Tension Work Speeds Up Along Columbia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Following approval recently by United States War Department district engineers of blueprints for four of the waterway cable crossings which will bring Bonneville dam power into Oregon via the North Portland Route, Bonneville Administration officials marked "full speed ahead" all plans for purchase and early delivery of tower steel for the constructions.

Plans call for erection of 500-foot towers on either bank of the Columbus River, four and one half miles below the Interstate bridge north of Portland. Thus, it will be possible for ocean-going vessels bearing wheat from The Dalles and apples from Hood River above Bonneville Dam to pass under the six big cables, since they will be suspended a minimum height of 220 feet above the river.

Also scheduled for construction besides the six high suspension towers will be eight smaller structures which will carry the cables across not only the Columbia and Willamette Rivers but the Columbia and Oregon sloughs as well.

Original plans for the crossing gave the cables a minimum clearance of 110 feet above the surface of Oregon slough. The Port of Portland and industries in the area pointed out this height would not give enough overhead clearance, so Bonneville officials changed plans for the towers from 185 feet to 230 feet. This will give a minimum clearance of 160 feet.

Bids for the erection of these towers will be opened here March 25. It is planned to have erection completed and the lines ready to receive power within six months after contracting awards.

Announced recently also were plans to spend nearly $70,000 for transformers to be installed at Hood River, Ore., and Kelso, Wash., substations. The units at Hood River will cost about $30,000 and those at Kelso about $40,000.

Already construction operations of the "backbone" transmission line from Bonneville Dam have been started for the circuit which will carry power to western Oregon and Washington communities.

Mlle. Curie Honored

OAKLAND, Calif (AP)—Mlle. Eve Curie, daughter of the co-discoverers of radium, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters from Mills College, March 17.

Dr. Aurelia Henry Reinhardt, College President, said the honor was conferred to reaffirm this country's great obligation to the French people and French civilization and to attest deep reverence for the name of Curie.

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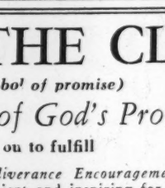

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Swedish and Danish Exhibits At San Francisco Draw Many

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TREASURE ISLAND, Calif.—For those who cannot arrange a trip to tiny, but energetic Denmark, and the Baltic's picturesque Sweden, these two nations have presented exhibits at the Golden Gate International Exposition vivid in color, and rich in information.

The two exhibits, side-by-side in the International Hall, provide one of the brightest, most informative, and atmospheric corners in the entire building. If there were such a slogan as "Boost the Baltic Beauties"—these two displays, compact as they are, would exceed their goal.

Wide attention is being focused on the Danish and Swedish exhibits today because of their direct, revealing, and attractive approach, plus the fact that it was only recently announced that Crown Prince Frederik and Crown Princess Ingrid of Denmark have sailed for their first visit to the United States. Furthermore, they are coming through the Panama Canal and will land here at San Francisco, specifically to attend the Fair and to visit the Danish and other Scandinavian exhibits.

The $40,000 Danish exhibit is somewhat smaller than was first planned because it is largely sponsored by subscriptions by Danes or persons of Danish descent in the West. The official Danish exhibit is in New York's Fair because of the international ruling that a nation may officially participate in but one Exposition in one year.

Despite its lack of size the exhibit makes up in effective display of colorful, delicately designed, and masterfully executed bronze and silver work, and ceramics. These ceramics, from a granite-grained pottery to figurines of peasant type exquisitely done—some with a subtle touch of humor—indicate why Denmark is an accepted leader in the ceramic development in the world.

The second section of the Danish exhibit includes a furniture display, mostly wicker type, and some large photomurals of the King's Guard at Amalienborg Castle, Copenhagen, and Kronborg Castle, at Sealand. There is an interesting model of a large steamship and a model of staterooms aboard the ship—both of which draw much attention.

Just across the way at the Swedish exhibit the Fairgoer is welcomed by a printed card on the first photomural —a striking composite of the natural beauties of that country. "Sweden is above all a land of color" . . . says this card and the exhibit certainly proves it.

Around one whole side of the exhibit are displayed posters and photographs extolling the travel wonders of Sweden. The poster sets the tone and atmosphere of the exhibit . . . the blue noonday skies, the silver of the birch trees, the deeper green of spruce and fir, the red tint of the wooden houses peeking out of the forest, and the white of the church steeples . . . all these colors blend into a unique harmony. . . ."

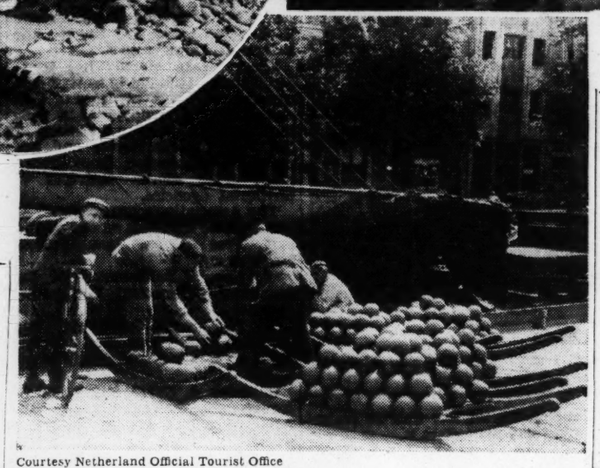
On raised stands, enclosed in glass cases about one foot square, are examples of Sweden's manufactures, handicrafts, imports and exports. Here one sees matches, roller bearings, knives, razors, glass work, and a display showing that Sweden has more telephones per inhabitant than any other European country.

The domestic arts are exhibited from all of Sweden's 24 provinces from Lapland in the North to Scania in the South. Its social and cultural progress is exhibited as well, demonstrating its progress in social insurance, unemployment and old age compensation; relief; safety protection of all workers; legally guaranteed vacations for all workers; and showing the fact that "labor bargains almost 100 per cent along the collective system."

The Netherlands Put Water to Work

At Home
The shining pail of the back-yard pump catches some of the abundance of the Netherlands' waters.

Fishing
The brown-sailed fishing barges come to harbor at Flushing.



Courtesy Netherland Official Tourist Office

Transportation
Cheeses from the cheese market at Alkmaar travel by barge over the canals of the Netherlands.

Water Still Dominant Factor In Growth of Netherlands

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—Although the Netherlands is turning more and more toward aviation, roads and railways, water still occupies its place of primary importance in the life of the country. Its 5,000 miles of navigable rivers and canals are being developed and brought up to date, while the increased use of water traffic in Germany, and particularly the cutting of the Rhine-Danube Canal, is giving Netherland waterways a new significance.

Almost half this country lies below the level of the sea, its criss-cross of rivers and canals making patchwork of land and water. Roofs of houses built in the polders, or drained lakes, are on the same level, or lower than, the rivers; sails of boats seen far inland are as familiar a sight as the automobile. Water curls at the foot of the sand dunes on the shore, bears abroad the brown-sailed fishing boats and cuts across the country in silver streaks; water is harnessed for industry, commerce, and the backyard pump; regimented and controlled for agriculture; and today is even being driven back to make more land for the farmer. Small boys play by it in city streets, for canals bathe towns and cities as naturally and inevitably as water laps the sea shore.

In a country where land and water play "tag" all over the countryside, bridge-building is a major problem. Some of the answers to this problem are found in the enormous modern steel road and railway viaducts over the Rhine, Meuse, IJsel, and Scheldt Rivers, over sea-inlets like the Hollandsche Deep, over the harbor of Rotterdam, and over canals like that which runs between Amsterdam and Ymuiden.

Lately, the skill of Netherland engineers has been turned toward draining part of the Zuyder Zee. Already, with the completion of the Zuyder Zee dike in 1932, this sea has been made into an inland lake, and achievement of part of the draining scheme is enabling farmers to live where fishermen used to sail their boats, while cows graze contentedly on the sea floor. When the draining scheme is finished—it is hoped to complete it in 1952—some 600,000 acres of land will have been added to the Netherlands, enlarging the total area of the country by 7 per cent and the cultivated area by 10 per cent. Upwards of 300,000 people are expected to win a good livelihood from this new land which Netherland engineers are taking from the sea.

Job Security Is Main Issue In Chicago Press Strike

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A complaint of long standing against the management of Hearst newspapers—insecure tenure of employees—is registered here in the strike of the Chicago Newspaper Guild, a Congress of Industrial Organizations union of newspaper workers, chiefly editorial, against the Herald & Examiner and the Evening American, the two Hearst dailies here.

The strike, now in its fourth month, is complicated by two factors. First, the Herald & Examiner is generally said to be losing money and its large-scale dismissal of employees over a period of 18 months has been attributed to a need for cutting costs to keep the paper running. However, there is claimed to be room for disagreement on the methods used in dismissing the employees, and it is on this issue that the Guild bases its claim of justice in its strike.

The Guild contends that its one-year contract, signed with the two Hearst newspapers a year ago this January, was repeatedly violated by the management. The Guild makes no complaints about wages or hours, but raises an issue about the management's dismissal of 57 employees two weeks before last Christmas. The Guild claims that the management refused to discuss with the Guild a plan for keeping these employees on a few weeks longer, and that it was therefore obliged to strike to get observance of its contract.

Management's Side

The management, on the other hand, points out that the case is now before the National Labor Relations Board, and holds that there is a question as to whether the Guild represents the majority of white collar employees, and insists that it therefore will wait until a decision is rendered.

The second complicating factor is the divided stand of organized labor. Both newspapers are being edited, printed, and distributed by union labor during the strike. Mechanical departments have long been organized in American Federation of Labor craft unions, delivery departments are so organized, and last summer, before the strike, two A. F. of L. union locals were formed in the editorial and commercial departments.

Leaders in some of these unions say they fear that Guild strike strategy, instead of protecting their jobs, will make them less secure. The Guild has gone after the newspapers' advertisers and urged them to take their advertisements out of the papers, hoping to bring the management to terms by hurting its business. It claims there have been big losses in advertising revenue as a result. But may this not reduce jobs, in the mean time, some workers ask? Might it not even drive the paper out of business?

The Guild says, "No, look at the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, where the Guild won its strike. It is making money now as it never did before."

Stand of A. F. of L.

Some A. F. of L. members remain neutral, like members of the Chicago Typographical Union No. 16; some are friendly to the Guild. An A. F. of L. committee to aid the Guild strike has been formed.

The Guild claims 500 editorial and business department workers out on strike. The two A. F. of L. unions claim a combined membership of 623. In the latter group are people who have taken over the jobs of the strikers.

With newspaper publication continuing under A. F. of L. sanction, in a city where A. F. of L. unions are far more powerful than those of the C. I. O., it would appear that the Guild strike would be small cause of worry to the management. This is not the case, however. The explanation is in the Guild's attack on the newspapers' advertising revenues.

Management of the Hearst papers concedes there has been loss in lineage and in total revenue, holds the Guild strike responsible in some degree, but argues that changes in its own policy are a bigger factor. When the Herald & Examiner was made a tabloid last fall, smaller advertisements were expected, said Merrill C. Meigs, publisher of the American. Since cost of publishing the smaller paper was less, this was not necessarily a disadvantage, he explained. Moreover, said Mr. Meigs, special low advertising rates offered last fall, for a combination of space in both newspapers, no longer holds. As for the Guild, Mr. Meigs dismisses it as an organization "dominated by communists." This charge, of course, is emphatically denied by Guild members, who say their only objective is to get "job security."

Canadian Pacific Plans Sea Traffic

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—In a recent inspection tour as passenger traffic manager for Canadian Pacific Steamships, William Baird revealed that anticipation of lessening political tenseness in Europe underlies plans for immediate construction of two palatial liners for the Vancouver (B. C.)-California-Antipodes run and two sisters for the Vancouver-Orient run.

He disclosed approximate description of the authorized iners: each 26,000 tons, 715 feet long, cruising speed of 22 knots, and 1,000-passenger capacity. They are to displace the veteran Empress of Russia and Empress of Asia on the Orient run, and the Aorangi and the Niagara on the other.

Mr. Baird praised the American company for "developing entirely new business." He said he was aware of the Matson plans to build "superliners" when the modern Mariposa and Monterey are outmatched.

He pointed out that the present Matson Service stands to enjoy years of predominance because of the three or four years necessary to complete the proposed British ships, even after actually laid down.

Mr. Baird, also, disclosed that the Empress of Britain is scheduled to touch here in 1940 on the globe cruise of the 43,000-ton liner, after a year's avoidance of Pacific waters because of disturbed conditions in Asia.

Toeless Shoe Measure Gets 'Boot' in Missouri

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. (AP)—Missouri's bill to outlaw toeless shoes for women except in summer got the boot March 17.

The bill, called "sillier than the shoes themselves" by a woman legislator, was kicked out on a technicality. It is not a "state revision or an appropriation measure," the only sort of legislation the State Assembly now may consider.

Many original backers considered the proposal "just a joke" but some women didn't. They threatened a "march" on the State Capitol—just in case.

New York Fair Aids for Visitors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 18 — New York City business men are being urged by the New York State Chamber of Commerce today to consider the convenience of New York World's Fair visitors and make sure that business buildings and letterheads are carefully marked with addresses.

The Chamber's New York World's Fair Committee has issued the following recommendations:

"Every Business building should bear a street number. Have the number large enough to be easily read and where it may be readily seen."

"Business letterheads and other stationery and advertising announcements should give the name of the nearest intersecting thoroughfare as well as the street address. It would be helpful to indicate the most convenient transit facility and nearest subway or elevated station."

Meanwhile, announcement comes from the World's Fair Corporation that $1,000,000 worth of advance-sale tickets for the Fair have already been made. The demand for $15 season tickets was said to be so great that 25,000 more have been ordered. It is expected that the 800,000 tickets selling at $3.75 will be exhausted by April 1.

Polar Ship Advised For Student Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, South Australia — Plan for an Antarctic club, to provide Australian and New Zealand university students with a year's exploration in the polar areas, was involved in a proposal of Sir Douglas Mawson, that the Government purchase Lincoln Ellsworth's ship, the Wyatt Earp.

Sir Douglas declared that much could be done by student parties in investigating fishing grounds in the Antarctic, with a view to establishing an industry on an economic basis. He pointed out that the vessel, if owned by the Navy Department, could transport student parties of nine to the Antarctic, where a meteorological station was needed for at least 10 years' work.

Shaikh's 'Luxury Liner' Has Three-Foot Draught

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—One of the most palatial and unique little motorboats the Atlantic seaboard has ever seen is awaiting shipment here to Bahrein, an island in the Persian Gulf, for its ruler, Shaikh Hamad Bin Isa Al Khalifah, who governs an archipelago of 14 islands. The vessel is 50 feet long and has only a three-foot draft, to enable it to navigate shallow waters.

It has no seats for passengers, but is equipped with cushions on the deck, upon which the Shaikh and his guests will sit cross-legged, after the Eastern style. Another unique feature is that it is built entirely of teakwood from India. The rich affect of this is lost, however, in that the wood is painted white and red by order of the Shaikh, who wished it to look as much like an American motorboat as possible.

The vessel was built by the Marine Basin Company in Brooklyn.

Writer, Inventor, Diplomat: Frankliniana on Exhibition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 18—The character and amazing versatility of Benjamin Franklin, the man, emerges from the printed word in the exhibition of Frankliniana, which was opened yesterday at the Grolier Club and will continue through April 16.

There are three original copies of the "New-England Courant" which James Franklin published in Boston, and which his apprentice brother, Benjamin, brought out under his own name after James had been arrested for statements he had printed.

In one of the glass cases is the evidence of the rebellion of a young man. Benjamin Franklin, after he had worked with Palmer in London setting type for "Religion of Nature," brought out "A Dissertation on Liberty and Necessity," a book of which he was so ashamed later that he bought back and destroyed all save a handful of copies.

German Publications

Because all Philadelphia was talking about the advisability of paper money, Franklin wrote what he called "A Modest Enquiry" into its "nature and necessity." To meet the needs of the German population he first published in English and later bought German type for books in the German language.

Together with copies of these works, the Grolier Club displays one on Masonry, copies of "Poor Richard's Almanack," a book by Franklin on his researches in electricity, a dissertation on the education of youth, one on courtship and marriage and another describing his invention of the Franklin stove. There are two copies of "Cato Major," one of the best printed efforts of his shop.

The exhibition also includes a proclamation for a general fast, which Franklin caused to be called when Philadelphia feared an invasion by the French and English, and his pamphlet "Plain Truth" by which he helped to arouse the Quaker citizenry to defense.

Included, too, are letters written by Franklin, Bagatelles bearing the imprint of Franklin's private press in Passy, France, and a list in his own handwriting of books which he presented to the first subscription library on the American continent which he founded in Philadelphia and which is still operating.

Some of Franklin's own books are on display, the "Olive Branch" petition signed by members of the Second Continental Congress with Franklin heading the Pennsylvanians, and a number of Franklin's engraved portraits together with those of his friends.

Los Angeles Track Star Lectures on Chemistry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—One of the most significant "home-comings" ever staged by the University of California at Los Angeles was the March 9 lecture before the campus chemical society by James LuValle, brilliant Negro alumnus, who with the help of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, is earning his doctorate in chemistry at California Institute of Technology.

The scholarly speaker on "Eyring Theory of Liquids" as an undergraduate was National Collegiate Athletic Association quarter-mile champion, and member of Phi Beta Kappa. He took his bachelor's degree in 1935, returned for his master's in chemistry, was a candidate for a Rhodes Scholarship to Oxford University, and ran in Berlin in 1936 as a member of the American Olympic team.

Lawrence Army Man Given English Post at West Point

WEST POINT, N. Y. (AP)—United States Military Academy authorities announced March 17 that Capt. John Harvey Kane, now Commanding Officer of Company I at Fort Jay, Governor's Island, N. Y., would become instructor in English at the Academy, June 30.

Captain Kane, a native of Lawrence, Mass., was graduated from the Academy in 1926, receiving his commission as Second Lieutenant. He became a First Lieutenant Feb. 8, 1932, and a Captain June 12, 1936. His first assignment, 1926-28, was to Fort Warren, Mass., and since then he has seen service at Fort Ethan Allen at Burlington, Vt., in Hawaii, Fort Benning, Ga., Fort Devens, Mass., in the Philippines, and since Sept. 1937 at Fort Jay.

New Club Home For Harlem Boys

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In view of "grave environmental problems" facing Negro boys in Harlem as the result of a 28 per cent increase in population in New York City's big Negro community, the Children's Aid Society will erect a new $350,000 Boys' Club building there, it was announced March 18. The building will be constructed on the site occupied by two remodeled tenements used as the Society's Harlem Boys' Club on the southern side of 134th Street between Fifth and Lenox Avenues, William H. Wheelock, Vice-President of the Society, said.

Mr. Wheelock said a grant of $100,000 by the Charles Hayden Foundation to the Society completed the $350,000 necessary for the building. Other contributions were a bequest of $150,000 from the late Mary de Peyster Carey and gifts of $100,000 received during the past year.

Operating costs of the new club, which will provide recreational facilities for 3,000 boys, have been guaranteed for many years in advance by the assurance of a forthcoming gift of approximately $500,000 from the estate of Gertrude S. Thomas, Mr. Wheelock added.

Harlem is generally accepted as the most impoverished section of the City and civic leaders today applauded the announcement of the Children's Aid Society as a move toward betterment of the Negroes' lot.

New Georgia Law Protects the Press

ATLANTA (AP)— The Georgia Legislature completed action March 17 on a bill amending the State's Libel Laws to protect newspapers in case of "honest mistakes."

The bill provides that persons believing themselves to be injured by publications must give notice five days before suing. The notice must set forth what the persons claims to be defamatory and also what he claims to be a true statement of facts.

The bill further provides that if the publication makes a retraction within ten days after notice, and where the matter is shown to be an honest mistake, the plaintiff may recover only such special or actual damages as he shows he has sustained.

New York Pensioners Granted Job Insurance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—A person retiring on a pension is eligible to receive unemployment insurance benefits in New York State, according to a ruling by the division of placement and unemployment insurance of the State Labor Department. The recipient of the insurance must, however, report to his local employment office each week to certify that he is unemployed and available for employment.

The division also ruled that injured workers may receive workmen's compensation from one division of the Labor Department and unemployment insurance from another simultaneously.

"A man with a broken finger may collect workmen's compensation on the theory that he is not able to carry on his regular trade," a spokesman for the Labor Department explained, "but if he is able to come into the local employment office every week and is away from his job long enough, he can also get unemployment insurance on the theory that he is able to fill some other kind of job."

Estate of Mrs. Ida E. Wood Divided Equally Among 10

NEW YORK (AP)—The prolonged contest over the $877,500 estate left by Mrs. Ida E. Wood, "The Little Widow of Herald Square," ended March 17 when Surrogate James A. Foley awarded the fortune in equal shares to eight American and two Irish claimants.

The winners were Thomas Francis O'Donnell and Katherine J. Sheehan, of Salem, Mass.; Winifred McEneaney and Stephen L. Gallagher, Lawrence, Mass.; William F. Murphy, East Providence, R. I.; and the estates of Eugene F. O'Donnell, Jersey City, N. J.; Thomas F. Reynolds, West Roxbury, Mass.; Michael and Hugh Kennedy, Dublin, Ireland, and Catherine Kennedy, Bridgeport, Conn.

Average Value of Cars On Nation's Roads, $197

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Roads of the United States may seem crowded with brand new automobiles, observes the Automobile Club of Southern California, but the value of the average on all highways is only $197, it finds.

California Library Yields Rare Diary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—A hand-written diary by William Byrd of Westover has been found in Huntington Library, San Marino, Calif., 3,000 miles from the eighteenth century Virginia home of the author.

The diary, written partly in shorthand and partly in longhand, is an important contribution to American Colonial history, and also choice reading in the manner of Pepys' Diary, according to Dr. Louis B. Wright, of the research staff of the Huntington Library, in whose Virginia documents was found the valuable Byrd papers.

Dr. Wright stumbled upon the diary when searching in Huntington Library for Virgininia material for his book on the social and intellectual history of Virginia. Miss Norma Cuthbert, of the manuscripts department, checking possible Byrd manuscripts, found a little volume written in shorthand, with a few pages in longhand, "obviously in Byrd's handwriting," according to the library account.

The shorthand was identified as Byrd's, a system invented by William Mason and adapted by Byrd to his diary, written from Feb. 6, 1709, to Sept. 29, 1712. Mrs. Marion Tinling, student of early shorthand, was able to translate the symbols and now is transcribing the three years of daily entries of minute details of Byrd's life on his great plantation.

Oklahoma School Busses Safer Since Inspection

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ARDMORE, Okla.—Children in this State who ride to rural schools in busses are profiting by the efforts of the public safety program, for when the highway patrol finished its inspection of school busses there had been a decrease of 22 per cent in the number unsafe for use since 1937. Rated as satisfactory were 1,534 busses. This figure indicates an increase of 172 over 1937.

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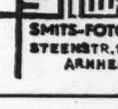
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Growth of Self-Help Co-ops Shown in Los Angeles Study

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Los Angeles County was selected as a basis for a University of California survey of self-help co-operatives because it "had nearly 45 per cent of all the units and about one tenth of all the self-help membership in the United States, and thus constituted the main self-help center in the entire Nation."

Charity Opposed

The self-help co-operative appeared in 1931 as an attempt on the part of some unemployed men and women to meet their needs without resorting to charity. It was companion to the growth of the ranks of unemployed from an average of 3,743,000 during 1921-31, up to 12,100,000 at the end of 1932, besides some 15,000,000 more who were partly unemployed, the report says.

Los Angeles County became the self-help center because it had a large surplus of perishable foods, a higher proportion of persons of relatively advanced age than the Nation, many small property owners needing help who were ineligible for County aid because of their holdings, many persons of "independent and self-reliant nature" who had migrated from rural sections of the Middle West with an attitude "particularly averse to turning to charity." Other reasons listed: all Government agencies recognized the value of self-help units in cutting down the relief burden; "aggressive leadership" in the "open shop" community existed, particularly the leadership of "Upton Sinclair and his followers who had an influence at the time (1934) of the self-help's greatest activity."

By the end of 1934 there were 310 units in various States serving approximately 1,000,000 persons. As for 1936, the picture is in "marked contrast" with 1931-34, due to "greatly decreased" number of units and members: "higher relief budgets, the Works Progress Administration, and the upturn of business during 1935-36 had drawn many members from the self-help ranks"; in this County alone, the drop in units had been 29 per cent, and in membership 55 per cent.

Gain Marked in 1936

"Taking everything into consideration," the report read, "the self-help co-operatives of 1936 showed a definite improvement over the early organizations. With fewer units and a smaller, more stable membership, with reduced operation, consolidated organization, enhanced specializing, increased production, improved exchange and merchandising methods, increased exchange and sale of goods, and an advance in hourly and monthly member earnings (up to $13.44), the self-help organizations came to render a genuine service to their members and the community."

Besides specialization, the self-helps made a marked relative growth in production proper. At first, nearly all activity consisted of salvaging and "garnering-of-surplus" operations. Gradually, this type of activity was reduced until during the first half of 1935, salvaging and similar operations made up 25 per cent and during the second half of the year but 16 per cent of the total.

Meantime, production operations greatly increased. Up to the middle of 1935, even grant units produced only a negligible amount of goods. During the year ending in June, 1935, on the other hand, they produced goods valued at wholesale at $613,738.90 (besides an additional $168,189.98 in barter services), and during the following year produced goods valued at $583,830.75 at wholesale; while the nongrant units reported for the latter period a total production of $249,762.68 at wholesale. The main operations consisted of farming, canning, baking, sewing, wood-cutting, and dairying—in order of value-amount produced.

Law Sure, Says Dean Pound

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. C.—In spite of revolutions and other changes, legal order has become steadily and surely more effective toward maintaining and furthering civilization, Roscoe Pound, Dean Emeritus of the Harvard Law School, declared in the fourth of Duke University's series of centennial lectures. This effectiveness, he added, has been demonstrated in the face of the overthrow of successive social and economic orders, and the rise of new ones. Because of new demands, he pointed out, jurisprudence cannot mark time and leisurely await philosophical development, for the philosophy of law must develop a positive side not so readily seen in continuity of legal history and thinking from the time of the ancient Greeks to the present.

"American Juristic Thinking in the Twentieth Century" was Dean Pound's subject, and he pointed out that for 2,300 years nearly every discussion in jurisprudence has been the same that raged among the Greek philosophers of the fifth century B. C. "They argued, as we are doing today," the jurist pointed out, "whether men's relations with each other were adjusted, their disputes determined and their claims and desires harmonized by arbitrary precepts, arbitrarily applied by those who held political power in the time and place, or rather by precepts of general application grounded on reason or justice."

While the argument continues among the realists, the idealists and those who combine their philosophy as to what law is, he continued, the greatest problem to be attacked is what law does. Unfortunately, he said, there is very little thinking along this line in this country today.

"In America since the World War," he declared, "juristic thought has tended to run to extremes. On one side, there is an extreme skepticism which, in line with the mode of thought which has been making for political absolutism in all parts of the world, finds administrative absolutism congenial and has much in common in its practical application with doctrines of disappearance of law and a regime of administrative orders. It is reminiscent of the movement for administrative absolutism in seventh-century England.

"On the other side," Dean Pound went on to say, "there is a quest of absolute objectivity as the supposed alternative of treating each case as unique. In this quest we are urged to take such objective activities as engineering for our model. Happily, we are bound to choose between these two extremes.

Collection of Dolls In Native Costumes Shown in Montreal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—A collection of dolls dressed in native costumes of the countries from which each doll originates is a feature of a hobby show being conducted at the Roslyn Avenue School, Westmount. The collection was made by Barbara Freese, a young pupil of the school who has been collecting and dressing dolls correctly for five years. The oldest doll is an American Indian papoose given to little Miss Freese's grandfather by an Indian at Fort Ellis, Montana, in 1882. Other dolls include specimens from Mexico, Guatamala, Spain, Portugal, Denmark, Czecho-Solvakia, Germany, Holland, India, Japan, China, Arabia, and Sweden.

The largest is a blonde Swedish doll more than a foot long and dressed in characteristic costume, while the smallest is a tiny Czecho-Slovak peasant girl, only four inches high. The clothes of the dolls are complete in every detail.

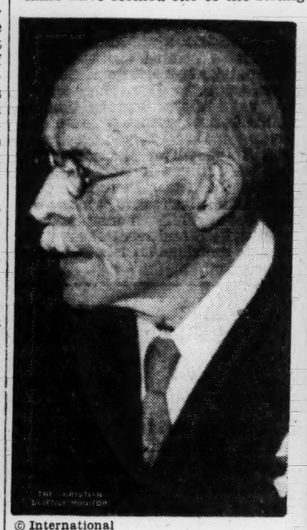
A wealth of other hobbies are included in the exhibition. One fine example is a woven quilt with more than 200 squares which took three years to complete. The pupil who made this is at present only eight years old.

The Camera Views the News

Wide World

The Lion and the Lamb

Out in Portland, Ore., this baby lion cub and baby lamb have formed one of the strangest friendships in the animal kingdom. Like Mary's famed little lamb this one follows the lion in its travels.



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New Governor

Luren Dickinson, the new Governor of Michigan, stepped up from Lieutenant Governor to the Chief Executive's chair with the passing of Gov. Frank D. Fitzgerald. He is a Republican and has served seven terms as Lieutenant Governor.

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Italian Royalty

Princess Maria Jose, wife of Crown Prince Umberto of Italy, is pictured with their son Victor Emanuel, Prince of Naples, second in line to the throne of Italy.

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Italian Envoy

Prince Don Ascania Colonna, new Italian Ambassador to the United States, is pictured as he arrived in New York en route to take his new post in Washington. The Ambassador arrived on the Conte di Savoia.

Monopoly

(Continued from Page 1)

mere bigness is not badness and that some monopolies are justified and it has studiously refrained from making moral inferences. It also has concluded that uneconomic monopolistic restrictions cause rigid prices, cut down output, keep factories idle, ultimately produce slumps, and endanger democracy.

Aside from this there is little connection between the separate "shows" which the six executive agencies are staging. So far there has been the patent inquiry, put on by the Justice Department, the preliminary stage of the life insurance inquiry, put on by SEC; and the omnibus review of the Federal Trade Commission's disillusioning experience in varied monopoly hunts ranging from milk to alcohol, steel and sulphur to artichokes.

Patent

This hearing contrasted technical strides of a typical industry which pooled its patents (automobiles) with a typical industry which did not (glass containers). Henry Ford makes his patents available to anybody free, for example, and cars have dropped from $2,000 to $600. In contrast, the inquiry showed the aggressive patent policy of the glass makers has produced a "private NRA," as Senator O'Mahoney called it, dominated by the Hartford-Empire Company, holder of 717 patents, and Owens-Illinois, the other big patent holder. Through patent control a sort of United States cartel is in force, maintaining rigid prices, allocating types of containers, and in some instances quotas; making it difficult for newcomers to enter the field without patent licenses, and bringing fat profits to the dominant companies (67 per cent on active capital investment in 1937 to Hartford Empire). Everybody who uses a milk bottle, Mason jar or drinks soda pop, helps pay these profits. Sweeping patent law recommendations will follow this inquiry.

Life Insurance

This "show" was put on by William O. Douglas, who may soon be a Supreme Court Justice, following the glass-bottle performance staged by Thurman Arnold. Only the opening act has been performed, Mr. Douglas has plans to carry the drama on for a year longer with various intermissions.

The first act was designed to show concentration of economic power following the spectacular rise of life-insurance companies to their present dominant position in the savings field. It was carefully emphasized that policyholders needn't worry about their policies. The companies are in excellent shape.

Later on, however, the cost of insurance will be probed. For the moment it has been emphasized that life-insurance companies are really banks or investment businesses as much as insurance companies, that 308 of them now control $27,650,000,000 in assets (87 per cent by the 25 largest companies, and one—Metropolitan—with $5,000,000,000) and that these assets are snowballing much faster than the insurance itself. The companies generally make enough money out of premiums to pay all expenses, leaving the returns from the $27,000,000,000 of invested money "all velvet," as Senator O'Mahoney declared. The companies denied this.

Mr. Douglas and associates attempted to show that officials of the companies are self-perpetuating that they constitute a dominant financial clique, and pull the strings is railroad, public utility, and other fields.

Competition and Basing Points

The FTC spent a week denouncing the steel "basing-point" practice which their spokesmen call the most dangerous monopolistic development in the Nation today which is being copied by dozens of industries. It results in identical bids, and keys in with two other New Deal developments:

1. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, recently told a Senate committee that in less than a year his Department had 257 instances of identical bids.
2. Shortly after his denunciation, the Justice Department brought the first antitrust suit on this ground against leading tire manufacturers.

Milk, Sulphur, Whisky, Etc.

These "shows" are being staged by the FTC and are reviews of recent studies.

Milk—The FTC charges two big combinations, Bordens and National Dairy Distributors, dominate the field in many big cities to the detriment of farmers and consumers. The graphic story of how George Johnson brought down Detroit milk prices from 13 cents a quart by selling cash-and-carry milk at 6, 7, and 8 cents from his 40 depots, and the "war" that developed, was narrated. A big antitrust milk suit is pending in Chicago.

Sulphur—Freeport Sulphur Company and Texas Gulf Sulphur Company dominate the American market and most of the world, FTC charges. The price of sulphur is the most rigid in the industry not having varied more than a few cents from $18 a ton for a dozen years. Offered as a typical instance of a natural monopoly, FTC offered profit statistics showing that Freeport made 34 per cent profit on capital investment in the depression year 1931, on its $18 sulphur. An official Italian commission interested in competition with Sicilian sulphur mines in 1906 reported that United States sulphur could be sold at $7.72 a ton.

Whiskey—This is the latest inquiry and is pending. The effort here is to show the quick rise of close control, savoring of monopoly, in an industry that only began after prohibition.

Slovakia's Correct Area

An article appearing in The Christian Science Monitor on March 14 listed the area of Slovakia as 49,006 square miles. The area of Slovakia, before the annexation last October of certain lands along its southern border by Hungary was 49,006 square kilometers.

The area of Slovakia, following its recent absorption into the German Reich as a protectorate is about 14,600 square miles, with a population of 2,450,000 persons. Bohemia and Moravia, also under German protectorate, covers an area of 19,030 square miles, and has 6,733,632 inhabitants.

The Carpatho-Ukraine, the other Province of the war-born Czecho-Slovakia, and now a part of the Kingdom of Hungary, has an area of 4,206 square miles, and a population of 550,000 persons.

Horse Tail Upholstery

Nearly all the horse hair used in mattresses and furniture upholstery is obtained from the tails and manes of wild and semi-wild horses in South America.

Writing Machine Tells Its Story In Early Model Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Four hundred typewriters have been acquired by the Public Museum here, but not one of them is put to use. They comprise a collection of earliest models assembled in honor of the Milwaukee inventor, Christopher Latham Sholes.

The collection, which includes Mr. Sholes' original model, is the gift of Carl P. Dietz, an alderman of this city. Here, side by side are the Stanley Steamers and Model T's of the typewriter industry—the first commercial model, a Sholes & Glidden; the first Remington model, with bouquets of flowers painted on it; as well as Yosts, Olivers, Wellingtons, Halls, Odells, Munsons, Crowns, Foxes, Nationals, Crandalls, and many others of the 650 different machines that were manufactured by about 300 different concerns during the early days of the typewriter.

There are foreign models, too, including a frail little German portable, touchingly named—Bing. Here, also, are the very latest streamlined models which can silently and efficiently rap out copy at 100 words a minute without blinking a space bar. Other cases contain letters written on the early machines, correspondence dealing with the problems of the inventors, and early advertisements.

In the Seventies

It was in the little machine shop of C. F. Kleinsteuber, on what is now West State Street in Milwaukee, that Christopher Latham Sholes produced the first commercially successful typewriter, in which enterprise he was assisted by Carlos Glidden. Sholes made nearly 30 experimental models in five years, but the first one that wrote well and faster than a penman was patented in July, 1868. In 1873, Sholes and Glidden entered into a contract with the Remington Company, of Ilion, New York, to manufacture, and their machines appeared on the market in the year 1874, when about 400 were sold. These early machines wrote all capitals. A key-shift model, the Remington No. 2, was perfected in 1878.

Like a Sewing Machine

The first model was a crude affair, although, according to Mr. Dietz, it could probably write 50 or 60 words a minute. The Remington Company manufactured, in addition to firearms and farm implements, sewing machines; so nothing was more natural than that they should mount their typing machine on a sewing machine stand. It also had a foot treadle, a carry-over from the sewing machine, which was used to return the carriage; and a sewing machine wheel to turn the roller. Nor were there any prepared typewriter ribbons in those days. If the ribbon tore, or wore out, the operator had to run out to a dry goods store, buy some regular ribbon, soak it in ink, and hang it out to dry before typing could go on.

Crude as that first model was, it fathered a revolution in business. First of all, it made it possible to produce more than one document at a time; and finally, it ushered women into the business world.

The 1874 businessmen's query, Who'd work the "new-fangled contraption?" was soon answered. Schools were sponsored by the manufacturers; and whenever a machine was sold, an operator was placed in a job. Miss Lillian Sholes, now Mrs. Charles Fortier, was a pioneer feminine typist.

Developments from the typewriter are the hundreds of calculating and bookkeeping machines that add, subtract, multiply, and divide, and that solve in a few seconds problems formerly requiring hours to work out.

All-Mexico Fiesta Marks Expropriation of Oil Land

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F., March 18—A fiesta on the grand scale is being held in Mexico to celebrate the first anniversary of the expropriation of foreign oil properties valued at $400,000,000. Considerable irony is attached to the event as it occurs at the time when Donald R. Richberg is here attempting to seek a solution to the expropriation problem in conferences with President Cardenas.

The Government's efficient and active propaganda machine has been busy for weeks preparing the public mind for the fiesta which began March 12 and will be climaxed today and tomorrow. The final drama will be added to the occasion with an address by President Cardenas from the National Palace tomorrow. Other speakers will be Luis I. Rodriguez, head of the Party of the Mexican Revolution, Vicente Lombardo Toledano, head of the Confederation of Mexican Labor, Graciano Sanchez, head of the National Farm Confederation, Gen. Heriberto Jara, Vice-President of the Party of the Mexican Revolution, and Rafael Gomez, head of the Syndicate of Petroleum Workers.

Patriotic Motive

Patriotic motive underlying the expropriation and Mexico's deliverance from the "menace of foreign imperialism" will be the major theme of the speeches. Other speakers extolling the same theme spoke March 18 which is the actual date of the first anniversary.

The Mexican public will be regaled for 16 hours, beginning at 8 a. m. March 19 with a continuous broadcast by the National Radio Station and its network extending throughout the Republic. Similar speaking programs and celebrations will be held in the larger cities throughout Mexico.

Gaiety will be added to the serious political and nationalistic demonstrations by music, firecrackers and declamations.

"Before and After"

The program comes chiefly under the supervision of the Ministry of Public Education which has carried on an active campaign for the past year in presenting the Government's interpretation of the expropriation to Mexican school children. This Ministry prepared a special exhibit of "before and after" conditions in the oil camps, which has been open to the public in the Palace of Fine Arts.

Labor is taking an active part in the demonstrations with members of the Confederation of Mexican Labor parading through the main streets, carrying banners praising the move and supporting the program of President Cardenas. All Sunday demonstrations will end at the Plaza of the Constitution before the National Palace from which point President Cardenas and labor and political leaders will address the crowd.

Herschel Honored By Retention Of Observatory House

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Observatory House, Slough, Buckinghamshire, from which Sir William Herschel in 1781 discovered the planet Uranus, is to be preserved.

Slough Town Council, with the approval of Mr. Walter Elliot, Minister of Health, has ordered that the house is not to be razed without the consent of the Council. The Rev. Sir John C. W. Herschel, the present owner, is in sympathy with this decision.

Sir William Herschel, who became Astronomer Royal, came to England from Hanover as a musician, but devoted his leisure to astronomy. After his discovery of Uranus which he called Georgium Sidus in honor of George III, the reigning Monarch, he received the Copley Medal of the Royal Society and was appointed King's Astronomer— a new office with an accompanying salary of £200 a year. He also discovered the two innermost belts of Saturn, and drew up a catalog of 5,000 heavenly bodies or clusters composing them.

On the lawn of the Observatory House, Sir William had erected in 1789 his 40-foot telescope, the largest ever built at that time.

Fifth WPA Regional Office Opens Quarters in Atlanta

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MACON, Ga.—The fifth regional office of the Works Progress Administration, with Malcolm Miller as field representative, has set up headquarters in Atlanta, Ga.

This region comprises the States of Georgia, Florida, South and North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky and Alabama, and acts as a field clearing house for these state offices.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

The Theater Can Change

By Harold Hobson

London

Few places are more conservative than the theater; yet even there changes occasionally take place. Of that, the enormous success recently attending the performances of Wilde's "The Importance of Being Earnest," at the Globe, is sufficient evidence. These performances were given at eight matinées only. At the turn of the century matinées were reserved entirely for experimental or indifferent plays likely to appeal exclusively to small audiences. Now all that is altered. Queues for Wilde's play began to form as early as 10 o'clock in the morning.

This is hardly surprising, for the piece was presented with great brilliance. There is no one in England who can compare with Miss Edith Evans in the mannered insolence of artificial comedy—her Millamant in Congreve's "Way of the World" is one of the post-war theater's most coruscating memories—and she and Mr. John Gielgud played their roles with a civilized mockery that was irresistibly amusing. But the play remains today what it was at its first production, when William Archer declared that it was extremely good to look at and listen to, but exceedingly difficult to discuss, because it raises no questions of manners, morals or philosophy, but is merely a high-spirited jest that takes place in a world of rarefied comedy which has no point of connection with the temporal earth.

* * *

"Tony Draws a Horse," Miss Lesley Storm's play at the Criterion, is similarly slippery to the grasp of the conscientious dramatic critic who is searching for a text for a sermon. Like "George and Margaret," "Flat To Let," "Family Affairs," and a dozen other plays of recent years, it shows an ordinary middle-class English household in the throes of a minor earthquake. On this occasion the precipitating cause is the horse which Master Tony draws on the wall of his father's surgery, thereby irritating beyond measure his excellent but unimaginative parent, Dr. Howard Fleming (Mr. Cyril Raymond).

After a family quarrel which is well-observed and exceedingly funny, Fleming's wife, Clare (Miss Diana Churchill), flies home to her mother, Mrs. Parsons (Miss Lilian Braithwaite). Miss Braithwaite's knowledge of the mothers of runaway children is exhaustive and complete. Either they are full of wisdom and sympathy, veritable ministering angels, as in "Family Affairs," or foolish and blundering, as in "Tony Draws a Horse." In both cases they can set the house upon a roar, and throughout the evening gales and floods of laughter sweep the Criterion. Though it is thin in theme, and often repetitive in dialogue, the play is likely to be a success. Some people may regret the particular joke which is the play's starting point.

Ibsen was a stand-by of the matinée of the old order. Today he is in the bill in a much-admired production of "An Enemy of the People" at the Old Vic. The play, we are told, is a parable about the reception of Ibsen's previous work, "Ghosts"; and the comparison is obvious between the conscientious and honorable Dr. Stockman, who brings a whole town's hatred down upon him because he wishes to be frank about the impurity of the municipal water supply, and the dramatist who earned general obloquy by the honesty of his discussion of a great social question.

But, though it arose out of a particular circumstance, "An Enemy of the People" has a universal significance. Its polemical importance today lies, not in its embodiment of old battles, but in its sturdy stand for individualism and freedom of opinion. The fight that Stockman puts up against entrenched self-interest, stupidity, and prejudice is a fine and heartening thing; and the speech he delivers in the fourth act, when he defies his angered and raging fellow-citizens—whom the present producer, Mr. Tyrone Guthrie, keeps almost in darkness, concentrating a single beam of light on Stockman himself—is thrilling, in spite of its somewhat woolly and generalized phraseology.

* * *

The piece is given a new translation by Mr. Norman Ginsbury, who wrote "Viceroy Sarah." On the whole the translation is fresh and vigorous, though it is a pity that Stockman's crusade is directed against so vague and lifeless an expression as "the solid majority." This is no conjunction of words to lift the heart. Mr. Roger Livesey's Stockman is a first-rate performance, friendly, naïve, enthusiastic, liking applause, but ready to do without it, if need be.

The Artist Wants to Be Loved

By Jan Gordon

London

February was a kind of field month for British painters. In one way or another one might contend that almost every progressive British painter—out of the R. A. circles, which haunt their own exclusive habitats—has been on show somewhere or other. There was the National Society at the R. I. Galleries. Now in its tenth year, it tries to include something of almost every contemporary movement, from impressions to surrealism. There is also the Artist's International Association, the A. I. A., which covers similar ground but is, in spots, a little more self-consciously distinguished and also more deliberately divided into groups.

The latter held its exhibition democratically at Whitechapel in the East End and got itself opened by a casual passer-by brought in from the street, to emphasize the artist's newly found yearning to be loved once more by the ordinary man, as he was in times of yore. Since, for the last 50 years, the artist has been proclaiming aloud his scorn for the ordinary man, one may question how rapidly and by what practical means this love is going to be reawakened.

Probably the best method is that now being tried out in the schools of teaching all children to mess about simultaneously with colors and their imaginations. Maybe that will breed a new nation of art lovers—as long as it does not breed a nation of amateurs all trying to sell their sketches to one another.

Another method is that of encouraging the untrained adult painter, as is now being done by the "Unprofessional Painters" with the blessing of the Mass Observation Movement. The first results are on show at the Wertheim Gallery. Among them are postmen, gardeners, sailors, busmen, housewives, dressmakers, and so on. Undextrous as they generally are they yet may offer about art and the ordinary man, a pointer that seems to have eluded the understanding of many professional artists, which is that under normal circumstances the vitality of art comes from a desire to express something beyond the purely aesthetic and towards which the aesthetic is only a means and not an end in itself.

* * *

An exhibition at the Lefevre Gallery has revealed an unusual British painter, L. S. Lowry. He was not exactly unknown before, having exhibited at public societies and being a member of the National and the R. B. A. Still he was not valued properly and this first one-man show has established him as one of the unusual artists of today. Some have called him the British Utrillo. The description is useful, for it indicates the line of Lowry's outlook, though I doubt if he has studied Utrillo to any important extent. But out of slum dwellings, slum children and crowds, steeped in curious grays touched with notes of brusque color, he makes within the drab life of our Midland industrial districts an odd yet convincing kind of fairyland at once quite real yet illusively unreal. He will not be overlooked in future.

Henry Moore, the sculptor, has a remarkable collection of drawings for sculpture at the Mayor Gallery. As is known, Moore contemplates an object and then, often, on a large sheet of paper draws the successive metamorphoses through which the idea passes. The results often remind one of pages of heavy, elaborate Chinese character. But such things are too elaborate for the exhibition walls and need far longer study than is possible under such limitations. The detached images that grow out of such contemplation are, however, becoming more and more vivid and masterly. In many cases, here, they pass definitely out of the limits of the sculptor draughtsman into that of the painter proper.

* * *

Among the younger artists are several giving first shows of real promise. At Tooth's Gallery Mary Potter is an exquisite manipulator of subtle and quiet grays, happiest when she is expressing simply a sense of depth and happier yet when it is over water. Eric O'Dea, at Picture Hire Ltd., shows great command of color and tonal range and much ingenuity in composition. Greville Irwin at the Nicholson Gallery uses a clean "dab" technique on contemporary life to express movement and light. At the Brook Street Gallery G. T. Tombazis is also an interesting composer, but in broad, strongly colored areas, most successful when he avoids recalling one to the paint-box by a sudden note of crude color. Kapp, at Wildenstein's Gallery, well-known as a draughtsman, is giving his first one-man show as a painter. He has yet to combine the acuity of the one with the growing competence of the other.

At the Leicester Galleries Mervyn Peake, an excellent draughtsman, could easily become a stylist but he is not yet afraid of further research. And at the New Burlington Galleries an interesting experiment has been started by the Art Student's Association, in which the pupils of several art schools have combined to found a self-helping organization for the social, technical, and commercial progress of students who are just leaving the schools, usually in complete ignorance of what conditions they will have to face.

* * *

I have no more space to give a note on the very unusual collection of Venetian paintings and drawings exhibited at the Matthiesen Gallery in aid of Lord Baldwin's Fund for Refugees. One hundred and forty-five works cover the grand periods of Venice from Paolo Veneziano to Guardi and Longhi. The exhibition is strongest in smaller works by the earlier and the later artists, the most notable pieces being by Giovanni and Gentile Bellini, Bartolomeo Montagna, Carpaccio, Dosso Dossi, Palma Veccio, G. B. Tiepolo, Canaletto, Guardi, and Longhi. The pictures have been generously lent from many sources, some from abroad, but the abstention of Italy may account for the comparative weakness of the section containing the great masters of the sixteenth century.

Vandamm Studio

Judith Anderson

Star of "Family Portrait," a study by Lenore Coffee and William Joyce Cohen of the family of Jesus. The play is at the Morosco Theater, New York

Music in Prague

By H. H. Stuckenschmidt

Prague, German Bohemia

In few cities of the world are marks of cosmopolitanism so greatly in evidence as in Prague. In the theaters, hotels, and cafés one hears German, English, and French, as well as Czech. Americanization of the outward aspect of the city has been carried on intentionally by the architects, and likewise in the younger generation's manner of living is the pattern of America clearly discernible. Notwithstanding, the Czechs have always been a people with a strongly national feeling; even the radical intelligentsia of the younger writers, painters, and musicians have built their world citizenship upon the basis of a Czech nationalism.

This fact became particularly clear during the months of the autumn of 1938. The new adjustment of life in the republic also brought certain revisions in the arts, as well.

What was an unavoidable result of European events in the field of government and politics—the drawing closer to the German Reich—has given rise to a number of difficult problems in the sphere of culture. And just as in the past the music of this melody-loving country has had to perform important national and cultural-sociological tasks, so it now again steps into the foreground of interest, partly as a vent and partly as a means to understanding.

* * *

In its classic period, the years between 1860 and 1900, Czech music was in idiom and technique more closely connected with the German than with any other. As stood Smetana to Liszt, so stood Dvořák to Brahms, and Fibich to Wagner. However, these three men were in every particular adherents of the national emancipation thought, which, to be sure, was directed first of all against the Austrian monarchy, but also further against the trends to Germanize Eastern Europe. This paradox has been clearly felt by the generation following. Already with Vitězslav Novak has the influence of Debussy replaced that of Brahms. With Janáček the pan-Slavic tendency has become clearly manifest in connection with Russian patterns. His line of thought has not been continued, but the influence of France has become all the greater. In addition to Debussy and Ravel it has been the anti-Romantic "Six," especially Darius Milhaud and Francis Poulenc, who have had a decisive effect upon Czech youth of the post-war period. The attraction of Stravinsky is traceable in almost all talents of the Prague, Brünn, and Bratislava schools. Of the Germans only Schönberg and Hindemith have had influence temporarily, whereas Strauss and Reger, even with the older generation, have had practically no effect.

* * *

The obvious thing now is to correct these French tendencies of the last 30 years in favor of a new musical friendship for Germany. And as a matter of fact certain undertakings in concert life already point to this "utraquist" trend (here we call Utraquists those romanticists at the beginning of the nineteenth century who felt themselves to be the Bohemian brethren of the German nation). Thus the Prague Quartet is now arranging a cycle of romantic chamber music, the programs of which contain predominantly Czech and German works, and at which pianists of both nations assist.

When Vaclav Talich, opera director of the Czech National Theater, produced Fibich's "Braut von Messina" with new staging, analogous concepts were presented. The libretto of the work was written by the Czech Otakar Hostinský, according to the tragedy by Friedrich von Schiller, Fibich and Hostinský have striven—as did also Schiller indeed—after a sort of renaissance of the Greek choral-drama and at the same time the model of a heroic art such as the Czech stage (in spite of Smetana's "Dalibor" and "Libussa") has not possessed. The tragedy is without doubt opera material of great possibilities. Fibich's music testifies to the noble purpose motivating this artist of such high standing ethically and culturally. But it is also the almost tragic evidence of a talent which has not grown to the stature of its aims. Also in this work does the influence of Wagner dominate.

On the positive side is to be commended the magnificent handling of the voices, which culminates in the trio of the brothers with their mother and in a love duet. Of deeper significance musically is the funeral march which divides the third act as an intermezzo, after the separation between the rival brothers had ended in tragedy. Marie Podvalová, Marie Veselá, Zofie Napravilová, Zdeněk Otava, Oto Masak, and Jaroslav Veverka head the ensemble, ably conducted by Talich and staged by Ferdinand Pujman.

There could be no greater contrast than that between Fibich's work and Talich's evening of compositions by Debussy. Talich had chosen as location the old Ständetheater, that delightful rococo building where Mozart's "Don Giovanni" had its original production. The music comprising the program was both absolute and also staged; after the three Nocturnes followed the ballet "La Boite a joujoux," and the concluding piece was "L'Enfant prodigue," with stage setting. Were proof still needed that Talich belongs among the greatest directors of his generation, it would have been furnished by this concert. The dynamic and colorful presentation of the three Nocturnes, especially of the "Fêtes," with their fascinating middle section, was magnificent. Still more deserving of commendation, however, was the presentation of the ballet, in which the scenic and the musical formed a pleasing unison. Talich felt the most hidden nuances of this sensitively tender and extremely intimate music, and this feeling radiated to the stage just as clearly as to the audience. The choregraphy of Joe Jenčik manifested the abilities of Marie Halenčaková (the doll) and Jaroslav Berger (Polichinell).

Musically "L'Enfant Prodigue" is a weaker and less characteristic attempt to embody in Wagnerian manner the style of Massenet. Instead of it there might better have been produced one of Debussy's other ballets. It was surprising that the public stayed away from a concert so excellent artistically. Was it a protest against France or against the aristocratic Debussy style, which in Central Europe has gained a footing only with the intellectuals? All the greater was the thronging to Massenet's "Manon," which, also newly staged at the National Theater, effectively presented the talented coloratura of Mila Kočová and the melodic sweetness of Jaroslav Gleich's lyric tenor.

The season has lacked great concerts. Of native musicians Jarmila Novotná has had the greatest artistic and social success. A small group of connoisseurs heard Kristina Eftimiades, the Greek soprano (formerly a member of the Prague German Theater), whose ability and energy have pointed the way to an international career. From Germany have come the Havemann Quartet as guests of the German Chamber Music Society, with a program comprising music by Haydn, Beethoven, and Brahms. Two American artists are deserving of mention: the young conductor, Benjamin Grosbayne, for his successful concert with the Czech Philharmonic; and the pianist, Stell Andersen, whose strong artistic individuality left an abiding impression.

'Boris' at the Metropolitan

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

After neglecting "Boris Godounoff" for 10 full years, the Metropolitan staged it twice (on the evenings of March 7 and 10) in the last week of the regular season of 1938-39. (The company on its return from touring is to give five additional performances, including two "Parsifals" in Holy Week, and a Wagner series in May in connection with the World's Fair.) The popular response indicated a genuine demand for Moussorgsky's historical opera, even in an Italian translation.

This revival of "Boris" was of special interest not only on account of the new cast, but because of the restoration of the first Marina scene, previously omitted at the Metropolitan. Musically this scene is not of great importance, but it serves to define the character of the Polish noblewoman and clarify the reasons for her interest in the false Dimitri. Thus Kerstin Thorborg in portraying Marina had more to build with than her predecessors in the part at the Metropolitan.

The production as a whole, to the eye as well as to the ear, proved to be one of the best co-ordinated and most generally satisfactory that the Metropolitan has put to its credit in recent years. Ezio Pinza as Boris was an impressive figure, and he took great pains with both his acting and his singing. To compare him with Chaliapin is unnecessary. Chaliapin was unique. Mr. Pinza, for his part, did very well indeed.

* * *

To pick out individuals in the praiseworthy ensemble for specific praise is an ungrateful task. In addition to Mr. Pinza and Mme. Thorborg, those particularly remarked were inevitably Alessio de Paolis (Schouisky), Norman Cordon (Pimenn), Leonard Warren (Rangoni), Virgilio Lazzari (Varlaam), Giordano Paltrinieri (Missail), Doris Doe (the Innkeeper), and Irra Petina (Theodore). Ettore Panizza conducted with care and authority.

The other chief events of the concluding week both occurred on March 8—the season's first "Parsifal" in the afternoon and a "Tosca" in the evening that furnished John Charles Thomas with the chance to show New York what his Scarpia is like.

Mr. Thomas's Scarpia was admirably sung, but one suspects that the kindliness which seems to be implicit in all that Mr. Thomas does will never permit him to simulate believably the ways of villainy. Giovanni Martinelli, resuming the duties of Mario Cavaradossi after a long absence from that role, acted with noteworthy vigor and sang with a finely sustained line (barring one or two moments of unwarranted explosiveness) and prevailing good taste. Irene Jessner did less with Floria Tosca, oddly enough, than when she made her initial attempt at the part here at very short notice.

* * *

Carnegie Hall has echoed and re-echoed these days to the sounds of the orchestras. The Philharmonic-Symphony had as soloist at its concerts of March 8, 10, and 12 that admired pianist Artur Schnabel. On the first two occasions he was heard in the B flat Concerto of Brahms, on the last in Beethoven's "Emperor" Concerto. One dichotomy of the universe seems to be into those who glorify Mr. Schnabel and those who flee him. Orchestrally, John Barbirolli's reading of the Elgar "Enigma" Variations, a work for which he seems to have a particular sympathy, was the feature of the series.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra favored huge throngs on the evening of March 9 and the afternoon of March 11 with some unsurpassable playing. At the former concert Zlatko Balokovic introduced to New York John Alden Carpenter's Violin Concerto, which, jazzy measures and all, was well received. So were the splendid performances accorded Schumann's D minor Symphony and Richard Strauss' "Also sprach Zarathustra" under the direction of Dr. Koussevitzky. The feature of the matinée program was the first local performance of Roy Harris's Symphony No. 3. With its undisguised compliments to Sibelius it made a stronger impression than anything else by Mr. Harris had made here. At the same concert Ruth Posselt was heard to advantage in Tchaikovsky's Violin Concerto.

Music and the State in Italy

By Alfredo Casella

Rome

In my last article I gave, in broad outline, the distinctive features of present-day Italian musical organization. Now we must see what the ideas of the State are in that which deals with the esthetic side of music.

If we consider the music policy of the fascist régime (in all that goes beyond the simple bounds of organization and that might be interpreted as the taking by the State of an esthetic position for or against any particular tendency) one must recognize that, up to the present at least, the policy of the régime has been that of encouraging music in every way and promoting its scope, and also that of permitting to musicians full creative liberty.

During the past year, a vigorous campaign was waged in an important section of the daily press against modern art, a campaign which aimed at inducing the State to adopt an attitude frankly hostile to the most interesting part of our national contemporary music. But this campaign has ended (thanks especially to the stirring and courageous intervention of Marinetti) in complete failure, and probably it will not soon be renewed.

The only steps the State has taken in these latter days against a music group are those which result from new laws respecting race, and which have eliminated from our musical life all participation by Jews. As far as national musical production is concerned, this step has only a very slight repercussion because Italian composers of non-Aryan stock are few in number and non-Aryan performers are almost non-existent here. On the other hand, this regulation has a very serious bearing on foreign conductors and virtuosos, of whom a large number are Jews whose absence will be seriously felt in the present season.

* * *

The general aspect of contemporary music in Italy reflects that of music in Europe: it is characterized by a great diversity of sometimes contradictory trends, which make a comprehensive description rather difficult. First, there are the survivors of the romantic epoch, or, more exactly speaking, the last of the veriest composers. (It is not inapropos to recall once again that the veriest movement was by no means rooted in the powerful and unaffected art of Verdi, and that it was really an outgrowth of the French veriest-naturalism; without Maupassant, without Zola, and particularly without "Carmen," "Cavalleria Rusticana" would never have seen the light of day.)

Then we have those composers, of whom Respighi is the most illustrious example, who partake of the German succession of Martucci, coming a little later to an assimilation of the Franco-Russian impressionistic processes, even to the Stravinsky-ism of "Pétrouchka."

Continuing the survey of our national panorama, we find composers of my generation: Alfano, Pizzeti, Malipiero, and the writer, who in their youth were strongly affected by certain foreign influences, realizing at length a musical style at once Italian and European.

An intermediary generation consists of Labroca, Rieti and others, with tendencies stemming directly from Malipiero and Casella, but possessing already special features of its own, quite free from foreign influences. Then there is the younger generation, today about 25 to 35 years of age: Petrassi, Dallapiccola Salviucci, Nielsen, Rota, and so forth, who are indebted in their turn to the teaching of Malipiero, of Casella (you will excuse me if I find I mention myself repeatedly, but I find I am forced to do so) and also, although somewhat less, of Hindemith.

* * *

Such are today the directions in which music is developing in Italy. One must say, however, that verism today can be considered defunct as an esthetic force capable of influencing creative work. Consequently, there remain the Respighi tendency, that is to say, moderated modernism, expressing itself particularly in the superannuated form, not at all Italian, of the symphonic poem in which the Franco-Russian influence is still very apparent; the tendency—also moderate, but far more Italian in respect of content and musical material—of Pizzetti; and finally, the more "advanced" tendencies (if I may be permitted provisionally to use for lack of a better word this poor appellation) of Malipiero and Casella.

The lively struggle which is going on in Italy at this moment among these diverse tendencies proves at any rate the tremendous vitality of our present-day music, but it would be a little premature to predict which party will have the victory tomorrow. But we can consider our general situation in another way which will permit us to form quite rapidly and surely a comprehensive and conclusive opinion.

In general Italian art (not only music, but also literature and the plastic arts) is today divided really into two groups which are quite distinct. On one side we have the art of all those (the majority) who remain faithful to the provincial and second-rate before-the-war mentality in Italy, a mentality which reflects not the heroic and close-to-the-soil fire of a Verdi, but the decline of romanticism to the weaknesses of verism and the degenerations of petit-bourgeois sentimentalism. The opposing faction (the minority as far as numbers go, but composed of the most brilliant minds in the country) means to bring into being an art which shall be at once profoundly national (and for this purpose it studies the origins of our tradition in a past far more remote than the past century) and at the same time European because of its contribution to the solution of the universal problems of the world's music. An art, in brief, which aims at attaining the universal by means of the solution of the national. Such is, in fact, the conflict which today animates our musical life, and which is at present the object of impassioned and violent polemics.

* * *

We must also draw attention to a curious and somewhat unexpected fact: Italy seems today to manifest much more creative force in the symphonic realm than in the lyric. So much is this the case that this century may surprise us by revealing an Italy predominantly symphonic.

As for interpretation, we are having a veritable renaissance of young performers, which promises well for the near future in our instrumental music. There are also a great many young conductors who are already assuring us of their worthiness to succeed their elders. And then, we cannot forget that Toscanini—that marvel of perpetual youth—is always in the forefront.

Music today in Italy is taken with the utmost seriousness, with concentrated effort, not at all pedantic and uselessly heavy, but with that sense of responsibility to the nation which now wholly animates our workers. To have known how to impose on each of us this high state of consciousness is without doubt one of the principal claims to glory of the régime.

Film Subjects Britain Misses

London

British film companies, British journalists, and even British educationists view with mixed feelings the continued harvesting of American cinema organizations in the fields of European life and drama. Ever since an American company filmed Noel Coward's "Cavalcade," Hollywood has been crossing the Atlantic for subjects as well as markets. "Lloyds of London," "Bengal Lancer," "Marie Antoinette," "The Dawn Patrol," and "Gunga Din" are only a few pictures of essentially European interest which American studios have made in the comparatively recent past.

On the whole Great Britain regards such American efforts as these with sympathetic appreciation. "The Dawn Patrol" has been received with a rapture of critical praise, though one commentator fears that it may reduce recruiting. Another critic remarks of "Gunga Din" that it is worth a thousand front-line planes to British prestige, and official organizations in Canada and Australia have declared that more of England's fundamental qualities appear in American than in English films.

At the same time the situation is not looked on as entirely satisfactory. Regret is frequently expressed that stories typically British are lost to British companies. Yet often enough British companies have only themselves to blame. Dilatory and unable to make up their minds, they allow the great prizes to slip out of their grasp. As long ago as 1933 Walter Forde had the idea of filming "Gunga Din." Kipling's approval was obtained, and an expedition costing £12,000 was sent to the Khyber Pass. But the whole project came to nothing. Soon afterward Alexander Korda spoke of a conquest-of-the-air picture narrating men's efforts at flight. The film was begun in 1935, abandoned in 1937, and resumed and completed in 1938. It has not yet been shown. Meanwhile, Paramount has stepped in and combed the market with "Men Without Wings."

Energetic and vigorous, however, as most of these American pictures are, sincerely and flatteringly admiring to European amour-propre, they are nevertheless open to some adverse criticism. Generally speaking, they are astonishingly accurate in detail. Whatever painstaking journeyman research can do is done in these American films. Books without number will be ransacked to get the set of a wig correct, the line of an eighteenth-century chair leg accurate. But that higher imagination which can enter into the heart and spirit of another age or civilization is all too often absent. The clothes are the clothes of French aristocrats of the ancient regime, or of English officers, but the voices and sentiments are those of Manhattan and Wall Street.

Nevertheless, if British companies neglect British subjects, they can have no effective grievance against the American firms who take them up, and, on the whole, take them up successfully.

(This is the second of two articles. The first appeared on March 11.)

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

A Panoramic View of Blochman City in Cat Canyon, California. This Little "City" Organized Like a Corporation, for Practice, Was Designed and Largely Built by the Children in the Country School Seen at the Left. It Is Complete With Bank, Post Office, Public Administration Buildings, Dwellings, Streets, Playground and Shrubbery. Undertaken as an Activity Program of the School.

A Town That Is Also a School And Run by Young Citizens

Blochman City in Cat Canyon, Designed and Built by Children After School, Is Valuable Project

By Verne Linderman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Santa Barbara, Calif.

California even has a town for Peter Pan to settle down in. It is Blochman City, Cat Canyon, Santa Barbara County. No one there is grown up.

It has a city hall and a mayor; a Chamber of Commerce and a president of the Chamber; a bank and bankers; a store and storekeepers; a police station and policemen; a post office and postmaster; a schoolhouse and—

Yes, there are two grown-up teachers. They, with about 50 pupils, constitute the Blochman City Corporation which directs and controls the town. Blochman City, it should be explained, is an educational project.

Out Under The Open Sky

But not inside a schoolroom. It's outside under the sky, with real streets wide enough for two cars to pass, buildings of uniform size and type, and shrubbery that grows and has to be clipped just as it does around public buildings and private dwellings in any city. There are a few private dwellings built by prosperous citizens. There is a model house and, of course, a real estate office.

The community issues its own greenbacks, prints a daily newspaper, and mail comes to its post office from all over the world.

This miniature city, said to be the only community of its kind in the world, was Mrs. Bina L. Fuller's approach to the modern educational idea of activity programs. Though it had every appearance of being an expensive one, it has received such whole-hearted co-operation from business men near and far that it has not proved to be so. And pupils like to attend isolated Blochman school, from which no other habitations are visible and to which they come in a bus from the surrounding countryside.

Approached with the plans by Mrs. Fuller one vacation, John Williamson, president of the Palmer Stende Oil Corporation, which owns the land where Blochman school stands, said of course her children could have all the land they needed for their project.

Frank Gates donated sand and gravel for surfacing the streets and had his trucks deliver it. When the boys of the school surveyed the 100 by 200 feet of six streets 16 feet wide and 24 lots 16½ by 25 feet, a well-known contractor offered his services for one day until the first building was up. He laid the mudsills and showed the boys how to erect the frame of a building, and the girls helped with the siding. Business men of the county donated wallboard, nails, and hardware.

The pupils have not been allowed to beg for materials needed for their town. But carefully written letters such as the one the "mayor" wrote to a cement company telling what he and his citizens were trying to make of Blochman City, and setting forth its needs, brought a present of 20 sacks from three cement companies. And when the curator of the museum needed painting and wrote to the National Lead Company about Blochman City, a representative of the firm came clear from San Francisco to look it over. On his return he sent down enough paint to do over the whole town, besides turpentine and paint for trimming—and painter's caps for the workers! Engineers have been known to blueprint plans for an oil derrick and pumping unit, and lumber companies to make a set of sawmill plans for Blochman City boys to reproduce in miniature in their workshop.

Every Citizen Has a Mailbox

It is not a government post office to which the mail from all over the world comes, but inasmuch as this little country school between Santa Barbara and Santa Maria receives so much mail (the pupils write to children in every country), the rural free delivery mailman drives right up to the schoolhouse and the postmaster takes the mail to the post office. The neighboring United States post office in Sisquoc having been abandoned, the equipment was donated to Blochman City and every citizen has his or her own post office box with a special combination.

Even the small children have a part in the community. The primary department, taught by Mrs. Teresa Bruce, has its own building where the children designed and built their own furniture and made their own curtains.

Building the town could be done only after or before school or on holidays. Citizens of Blochman City have to follow the same course of study as other public schools in the county. But everybody who performs a service for the town is rewarded with Blochman City currency. This may be deposited in the bank or spent in the store. Some have even bought lots and built their own houses. The bank will also make loans.

New Administration Each Year

A new administration comes into power each year, and those elected learn how to run an office. Administration of the city is of course the main project.

While the office of Mrs. Muriel Edwards, county superintendent of schools, is inclined to believe there are other projects in the county under the new activities system that are equally interesting to the pupils themselves, it looks upon Blochman City as definitely the most interesting to the layman, and shows considerable pride in what the children have done.

Several students have gone from work in Blochman City (the school runs up to the ninth grade) directly to the same kind of work in higher education or in the business world. A boy who worked in the meat department of the Blochman City store now has a half interest in a Santa Maria meat market. Another went from the make-believe bank to a real one in Santa Maria.

It is felt that the venture has been worth the effort it cost both teachers and pupils.

'A Garden for Every Child'

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Missouri

Dear Friends:

The first P. T. A. to which I belonged, a dozen years ago, had for its spring slogan, "A Garden for Every Child." That slogan comes to mind each spring as the seed catalogues begin to come in our mail. Beautifully illustrated, well written, and instructive, they contain not only descriptions of seeds, but also tables which suggest times to plant, depths, and approximate dates for maturing vegetables. And so, though our own babe is still too young to enjoy more of gardening than "melling a f'ower," or pulling up a radish, it is with satisfaction and a catching enthusiasm that we listen to the neighbor children plan their plots for planting.

* * *

Their efforts are a direct result of a school garden, in which each child prepared a tiny plot of ground and planted in it his own choice of quick maturing vegetable. Added motivation was provided in the planning and preparation for a Garden Feast which was held just before school closed for the summer and to which each child contributed something he had grown in his small garden. These children are far removed from any summer camp program; therefore, their parents consider gardening as one solution for keeping them happily busy during vacation days. I once heard a parent say he became re-acquainted with his two children through a mutual interest in a small garden.

And the subject of gardening always brings to mind Jerry Jim and his gardens. He always had one in spite of what are usually considered great difficulties to cultivation. His father's occupation necessitated a change of residence at least once in every year, and sometimes Jerry Jim's home was in a flat, sometimes in an apartment, sometimes in rooms, but rarely did he have a chance at a plot of ground, fenced, or with the little walks that children love.

* * *

His first garden was in a tomato can. Onions had come from the grocer's that were sending up pale shoots. Jerry Jim and his mother planted the sprouting onions in the can—and some weeks later they had young onions for lunch.

Then there followed a succession of cans and pans, cheese boxes, and bread tins. And bottles with sweet potatoes sprouted in water—they make such beautiful vines for sunny windows!—and coconut shells with parsley planted in them. Radishes planted in a two-foot hollow log. And once when there was a big porch, a barrel was filled with earth, and cucumbers planted. For some reason, Jerry Jim has always insisted that the cucumbers that fruited in that barrel made the best pickles he ever ate. And I think I know the reason.

If there are children in your home or you have an interest in your young neighbors, help them to plan some kind of garden, even though it be a simple one. There is something magic in digging the warming spring earth, planting seeds, and watching for the first shoots of green. The thought, and energy, and time that goes into helping children to do a little gardening will pay big dividends. Do I hear voices that agree with me? (Mr.) D. K.

Small Companions

Illinois

Dear Parents:

We have all derived so much benefit from the Parent Letters and all the various experiences with children, and I am exceedingly grateful for all of them.

The following little experience might be of interest to someone else. Here's hoping.

When the younger of our two boys started kindergarten it seemed as though he did not want to walk with his older brother (aged eight), but with some of the boys with whom, as he expressed it, "he could have more fun." At first I insisted that they walk together, because I was then sure that he would arrive at school safely. Every noon, however, there was the same argument that he didn't have any fun because his big brother wouldn't let him walk in puddles, throw snowballs or anything.

I realized something had to be done to eliminate the discordant thought, so big brother and I talked it over. We decided first to do away with all fear that small brother might get into mischief, and then that he (big brother) should make a special effort to talk about things that interested little brother, even though they seemed very insignificant to him. Perhaps he could even tell a story, or plan something they could do together in the future. This benefited both boys, and the 20-minute walk to school is now something they look forward to, and it has taught them a companionship that I'm sure will stay with them.

The boys share their room at home and I have found this very beneficial in more ways than one. It teaches them to have consideration for one another. If one is a bit careless about tidiness, the other reminds him of it; sometimes it is one, sometimes the other, who needs correcting. Then they always retire at the same time and after they are tucked in for the night we often hear soft voices of singing or talking together. They always ask, "May we talk a few minutes?" This request is never refused because I feel that the companionship and understanding gained from these little conversations is worth far more than a few minutes' extra sleep.

(Mrs.) M. V.

A Saturday Column

Is Repetition Necessary To Good Teaching?

Second of Two Informal Talks to Teachers

By T. C. Elliott

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

"If I've told you once, I've told you a dozen times." This remark is not infrequently made, in schools and out of them, and for every time it is said, it is probably even more frequently in the thought of the exasperated teacher who feels that he has really shown quite exemplary patience and teaching skill with no result whatever.

Is it possible that if the "telling" had been done only once it might have been remembered, without occasion for the useless repetition? One of the most interesting points made by Miss Charlotte Mason, the founder of the Parents National Educational Union, was that a child should be told or read a story only once, and that he could on this basis be trained to a very high degree of retentiveness.

Every teacher is exposed to the danger of talking too much and of repeating things "ad nauseam," with the laudable intention of seeing that no child has missed anything.

Repeating May Be a Habit

Not long ago an after-dinner speaker began by saying, "As there may be some of you who have not heard this story . . ." "There," said my neighbor, "that man's a schoolmaster. Now, a man of another profession would have had the delicacy not to tell a story some of his guests might have heard!" I promptly countered with a spirited defense of my own profession, but not without an uneasy feeling that the enemy had scored a point. Which of us has not heard children (and even grown-ups) say "What?" before the question was well finished, expecting and knowing that laziness would be rewarded by its repetition.

A tendency to this failing should receive attention in class, and the teacher who explains to his pupils the value of "saying a thing once" may expect their eager co-operation, for children love efficiency, and they can easily see how this kind of retentiveness leads to it.

If we are to be successful in our "saying once," we must be careful to start each lesson well. In the modern school one class succeeds another with only a few minutes' interval. It is easy for a teacher, eager to begin on his subject matter, to forget that a moment spent in adjusting his group of pupils to the new work to be done is a wise preliminary. The quiet pause before beginning, the collecting up, with the eye, of all pupils in the room, the question about books and materials required—all these help to bring the child gently into the new atmosphere to which he must now adjust himself, and nothing can be more relevant to the alert retentiveness we are seeking.

Orders Clear, Simple, And Essential

I have said that children love efficiency. When they see it, they will respect it; and this respect for their work or our methods will be enhanced by our seeing to it that such orders as we give are clear, simple, and essential. It is the more able children who probably suffer most from the excessive number of orders and the repetition to which they have to listen while a point is being pressed home for the slower members of the group. We must do everything we can to save them from the boredom this may induce, and which is so dangerous because it dulls the fine edge of curiosity, the essential to all learning.

Finally, what teacher has not had the joy of finding that something which no amount of effect succeeded in instilling by direct methods, had soon after been grasped indirectly. Let us try to remember this!

The first article appeared March 4. Mr. Elliott is Headmaster of a preparatory school for boys in Surrey, England.—Editor.

The Wind

The wind howls and roars;
It sounds like pirates laughing
and telling jokes.
Sometimes it is like pirates fighting.

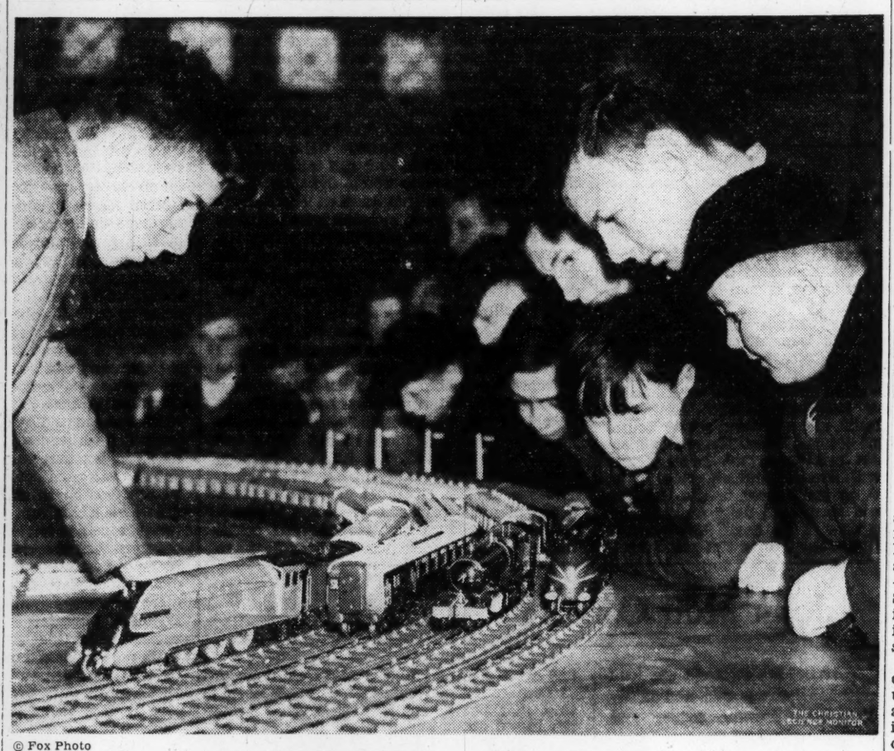
Dick, Campus Elementary School

A Hike

As I went through the wet, green woods
I came to a little brook.
It was laughing in the sun.

It was a green day
With a great sparkle in it.

Eddie Rousseau, 11 years.



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The Thrill of Miniature Things That Go!

The four main railway lines in Great Britain arranged an exhibition of famous trains in miniature. The models included the Cornish Riviera, the Coronation Scot, and the Southern Belle. These models, complete with tracks and other pertinent paraphernalia, were shown at Charing Cross Underground Station in London. As might be expected, schoolboys were ardent admirers of the exhibition.

Eighth Graders Make Their Own Sky Movies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Groveland, Minn.

The discovery of a new comet by an amateur astronomer, as announced by Franklin Institute not long ago, was of special interest to another group of young astronomers—the eighth grade at Groveland School, Groveland, Minnesota, whose interest in the heavens has resulted in a "Sky Movie" of their own, consisting of 25 slides.

Work on the project was carried on during the first period of 45 minutes each morning, when students at Groveland in every grade work informally on some activity of special interest to them. But it also carried over into evening meetings for studying the star groups, hearing lectures about the heavens by Dr. Ruel Roberts of Minneapolis, illustrated by his homemade slides.

From this grew an interest in making slides for themselves. With the aid of Miss Fanny Byhoffer, eighth grade teacher, the students spent six weeks of careful work with etched and plain glass, colored crayons, and colored ink. The result was a set of 25 slides, showing constellations, planets, moons, stars, and cloud formations. Interest in the study of the heavens has stimulated research by the students along various sidelines—the study of snow-flakes, the work of observatories, and the complex instruments used in astronomical studies. Also the students are eager to continue making slides, as a means of demonstrating other units of study.

Members of the eighth grade entertained the upper grades at Groveland School with their Sky Movie, upon its completion, with each young sky-gazer explaining his slide as it was thrown on the screen.

A Project in Appreciating Minorities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Buffalo, N. Y.

It was with the idea of fostering a better appreciation of minorities that Principal George W. Webster of School 63 planned a program dedicated to the achievements of the Negro race. In this school, located in a white residential section, the pupils of the fifth grade, under the direction of Principal Webster and Miss Barbara P. Ruby, their teacher, presented for the other pupils a program designed to show how the Negro race has surmounted great handicaps and contributed to the nation many fine outstanding men and women in the United States.

"In the beginning," Mr. Webster explained, "the children planned to use the assembly period for their program. But when they began to look up their material, they found to their surprise that there was so much of it that they could not possibly fit it into the one hour allowed for assembly.

"This puzzled them for a little, but they soon solved the difficulty by deciding to appoint a speakers' group to go from room to room, before the assembly, giving little speeches about distinguished Negroes. Again, they found that there was too much material for compression by one group, and in the end, they appointed two groups of speakers."

With anecdote, history and pictures, these children outlined for the various rooms the lives of such prominent Negroes as Booker T. Washington, George Washington Carver, Col. Charles Young, Phyllis Wheatley, Paul Robeson, Roland Hayes, and Paul Laurence Dunbar.

"The result of these preliminaries was that when the children reached assembly, they had a background of knowledge that they had formerly lacked," Mr. Webster said. "The play itself, given by other fifth grade pupils, was largely historical. In four scenes, touching on St. Augustine in 1790, the invention of the cotton gin, work in a cotton field, and life on a Southern plantation, after the Civil War, they presented a general story of Negro development."

Outstanding in the entire project was the absence of the usual attitude of loving amusement which we are accustomed to show in connection with the Negro. Rather the young pupils approached the subject with quiet respect for the accomplishments and potentialities of this portion of our population.

Teachers' Certificates

The largest single item of state expenditures for education is for teachers' salaries, and through certification States endeavor to get the most competent instructors for the public funds expended. Practically all of the one million public elementary and high-school teachers, principals and supervisors of the United States are certificated. The Office of Education bulletin, "Development of State Programs for the Certification of Teachers," 1938 No. 12, 20 cents, from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., reveals the more significant findings and recommendations of recent state reports on this subject.

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The Home Forum

Aboard the Malta Mail

THERE is a placid sea running. Between the port of Syracuse and the island of Malta, the little mail boat rolls serenely on her course, cutting an easy path through rippling waters. She moves to the tune of a noisy screw and the lap of waves against her bow toward a dim, gray coastline of rocks, dark, solitary in the intense clarity of the early morning light

Antonio leans over the ship's rails, staring fixedly ahead. He is a small man: a thin, graceful youth with a long, saturnine countenance and a deep olive skin. He is dressed in a pair of black cashmere trousers with gray stripes, and his open-neck shirt is of an immaculate whiteness. A faint breeze disturbs the sleek correctness of his dark hair. He stands motionless at the rail, stiff from sleeping uncomfortably stretched on the covered hatches in the company of travelers as poor as himself. Last night, the violinist from Marsala had played to them, and the still air had been made sweet with arias from *Tosca*; now the old man lies dozing uncomfortably on the deck, his ragged, bare-footed grandson squatting beside him.

Antonio still stares ahead, his eyes gleaming, his lips parted with unsuppressed eagerness. He has forgotten Syracuse and Sicily, land of painted carts and mules with gay jingling harness; he is waiting for the moment when he will first behold the Grand Harbor and the sheer walls of the great fortifications rising from the dusty quayside. The deck quivers with the rack of the turning screw; the bow, nosing forward through a calm sea, rises and falls gently against the horizon.

* * *

THE MOMENT HAS come. Screwing his eyes against the southern glare, he sees the barren grayness of his native land rising out of an endless expanse of sea, a gray coastline of rocks looming clearer with every heaving roll of the ship. The course is altered; the bow swings leeward; a lurching stern sends Antonio rocking on his feet, so that the sea spray wets his face. The seconds pass. He clings to the rail, his eyes bright with enchantment, his lips parted in a wide smile as he stares in sudden ecstasy at Grand Harbor.

The fleet lies dormant under the strong sun; giant men-o'-war, blue-gray against a sky ast changing from pearl to gold. Pinnaces, like mice, dart out from the giants, racing toward the Malta mail. *Dghiasas* (native boats), catching the swell of the churning waters, are tossed and swung about. On the quay, the springless, horse-drawn carriages wait under the monstrous shadow of the battlements; and the Upper Barracca rises straight, clear-cut, impregnable on a cloudless horizon. A hubbub of confusing sounds fills the early morning air. The *dghiasa* men, standing on the prows of their queer, gondola-like craft, are shouting at one another, their long poles swinging uselessly against the battering force of the seething water. The passengers are beginning to assemble on deck, and the boatmen's cries are growing louder. They are plying for hire, bargaining and protesting in their strange sing-song English.

* * *

ANTONIO IS FORCED to wait for his passport. He stands impatiently among the crowd gathered in the saloon, his dark eyes fixed, as though he were staring unseeingly at the red velvet benches and white painted walls. The ship no longer rocks beneath his feet; the engines below are silent. He smiles and bows at the officials, showing his strong white teeth; he answers to his name with an emphatic nod of his head and waves his thin brown hands. During the night, his thoughts have been greatly troubled about his passport. At Syracuse, he had been forced to hand it over to the captain, and now he wonders if it will ever be returned to him. At last, clutching the precious little book to his breast, he is free to depart; and he makes his way toward the companion, anxious to retrieve his luggage, a brown paper parcel which he has left on deck. On shuffling feet he is borne along by the crowd, first swept forward, then pressed back until he reaches the open air. With a frantic gesture, he hails a *dghiasa* and steps aboard while the frail boat rocks under his weight. For a second he stands on his swaying feet, his head lifted to the sun, his eyes fixed on the harbor. To him the scene is unforgettable. The customs sheds, the quayside officials, the loafers and the stevedores, the sailors in spotless white drill, the officers' gold braid winking in the sun, the dazzling color of the ladies' dresses, the holland hoods of the carriages, stretched out like square canopies shading the sun-baked leather seats.

His gaze shifts shoreward. His black brows are drawn into a frown, because of the glare, as the *dghiasa* bobs on a slow, swaying course toward the quay. Suddenly he shouts wildly, his shrill voice unheard in an indefinable roar of a hundred sounds.

* * *

A WOMAN, WAITING on the shore, has seen him. She is a young woman, dressed in black. Her sleek black hair is protected by her *faldetta*, the traditional cloak of the Maltese, the hood of which is bent and stiffened so that it forms a canoe-shaped hat lying flat on the head and standing away from the ears. With one hand she clutches the *faldetta* and winds it more closely about her; with the other she waves smilingly to the *dghiasa*, nodding her head as though she could actually hear his shouts above the restless noisy murmur of the harbor.

J. D. T.

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WOODEN HOUSES, BOSTON (1930): *A Photograph by Walker Evans*

THIS prim row of houses with high pointed roofs happens to be in Boston, but similar streets may be found in dozens of American towns. What is notable, however, is that architecturally it is typically American and indicative of a certain period in that country's creative development and perhaps state of mind. Essentially plain, humble, and boxlike, the Gothic ornamentation of the roofs and the elaborate patterns of the iron fences have added a quaint, incongruous, and even fantastic note to these houses. This borrowing of Gothic and Renaissance detail was common in the mid-nineteenth century and later—an adapting of motives originally of stone to the simpler medium of wood and iron. How much a part of America's architectural heritage this delicate and fanciful tracery is, we see evidenced all about us, though much has vanished or been stripped away.

Such American painters as Burchfield and Edward Hopper have chosen their subjects from these American Gothic manifestations. So also has Walker Evans. This young American photographer has done a whole series of kindred houses and subjects as a visual record of our past. Mr. Evans' photographs may be called documentary in the best sense, since they give us a straightforward, selective view of the American life and scene—that scene which is a strange mixture of the new with the outmoded and incongruous elegance and shabbiness of the past.

Walker Evans, a Middle Westerner, spent some time in Paris where he became interested in the work of the great French photographer, Atget. His work, while very much in the American idiom, paralleled Atget's scenes of Paris and her people. Again, his photographs have been likened to those in Matthew Brady's famous series of the Civil War. That he follows this tradition of pure, direct, straight-angled photography in the day of the omnipresent candid camera's distorted view, trick shot, and overly dramatic lighting, is unusual in itself. But what explains the acclaim he has received, is that he remains always an artist, seeing with the awareness of the artist what is essential.

Twilight, Korea

A SILKEN light lulls the pine-dark hills
And the green rice fields below.
Near a tall poplar, a peasant stands,
White-clothed in the dusk,
Gazing from under his high black hat
At a slow crane
Tilting on pale wings
Across the pink sky.
From his thatched hut,
A stair of supper smoke
Climbs to the new moon.

M. M. M.

Spring's in the Air

WITH the opening of spring my heart opens. My fancy expands with the flowers, and, as I walked down town in the May morning, toward the dingy counting-room, and the old routine, you would hardly believe that I would not change my feelings for those of the French Barber-Poet Jasmin, who goes, merrily singing, to his shaving and hair cutting.

The first warm day puts the whole winter to flight. It stands in front of the summer like a young warrior before his host, and, single-handed, defies and destroys its remorseless enemy.

I throw up the chamber-window, to breathe the earliest breath of summer.

"The brave young David has hit old Goliath square in the forehead this morning," I say to Prue, as I lean out, and bathe in the soft sunshine.

My wife is tying on her cap at the glass, and, not quite disentangled from her dreams, thinks I am speaking of a street-brawl, and replies that I had better take care of my own head.

"Since you have charge of my heart, I suppose," I answered gaily, turning round to make her one of Titbottom's bows.

"But seriously, Prue, how is it about my summer wardrobe?"

Prue smiles, and tells me we shall have two months of winter yet, and I had better stop and order some more coal as I go down town.

"Winter—coal!"

Then I step back, and taking her by the arm, lead her to the window. I throw it open even wider than before. The sunlight streams on the great church-towers opposite, and the trees in the neighboring square glisten, and wave their boughs gently, as if they would burst into leaf before dinner. Prue's purple and white hyacinths are in full blossom, and perfume the warm air, so that the canaries and the mocking birds are no longer aliens in the city streets, but are once more swinging in their spicy native groves.

A soft wind blows upon us as we stand, listening and looking. Cuba and the Tropics are in the air. The drowsy tune of a hand-organ rises from the square, and Italy comes singing in upon the sound. My triumphant eyes meet Prue's. They are full of sweetness and spring.

"What do you think of the summer-wardrobe now?" I ask, and we go down to breakfast.

But the air has magic in it, and I do not cease to dream. If I meet Charles, who is bound for Alabama, or John, who sails for Savannah, with a trunk full of white jackets, I do not say to them, as their other friends say,—

"Happy travellers, who cut March and April out of the dismal year!" . . .

Why should they go to the South? If they only wait a little, the South will come to them. Savannah arrives in April; Florida in May; Cuba and the Gulf come in with June, and the full splendor of the Tropics burns through July and August. . . .

Thus the spring comes in my heart as well as in the air, and leaps along my veins as well as through the trees. I immediately travel. An orange takes me to Sorrento, and roses, when they blow, to Paestum. The camellias in Aurelia's hair bring Brazil into the happy rooms she treads, and she takes me to South America as she goes to dinner. The pearls upon her neck make me free of the Persian gulf. Upon her shawl, like the Arabian prince upon his carpet, I am transported to the vales of Cashmere; and thus, as I daily walk in the bright spring days, I go round the world.—From "Prue and I," by GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

John Muir Comes to America

WHEN I was a boy in Scotland I was fond of everything that was wild, and all my life I've been growing fonder and fonder of wild places and wild creatures. Fortunately around my native town of Dunbar, by the stormy North Sea, there was no lack of wildness, though most of the land lay in smooth cultivation. . . .

My earliest recollections of the country were gained on short walks with my grandfather when I was perhaps not over three years old. On one of these walks Grandfather took me to Lord Lauderdale's gardens, where I saw figs growing against a sunny wall and tasted some of them, and got as many apples to eat as I wished. . . .

One night, when David and I were at Grandfather's fireside solemnly learning our lessons as usual, my father came in with news, the most wonderful, most glorious, that wild boys ever heard. "Bairns," he said, "you needna learn your lessons the nicht, for we're gan to America the morn!" No more grammar, but boundless woods full of mysterious good things; trees full of sugar, growing in ground full of gold; hawks, eagles, pigeons, filling the sky; millions of birds' nests, and no gamekeepers to stop us in all the wild, happy land. We were utterly, blindly glorious. After father left the room, Grandfather gave David and me a gold coin apiece for a keepsake, and looked very serious. . . .

In crossing the Atlantic before the days of steamships, or even the American clippers, the voyages made in old-fashioned sailing-vessels were very long. Ours was six weeks and three days. But because we had no lessons to get, that long voyage had not a dull moment for us boys. Father and sister Sarah, with most of the old folk, stayed below in rough weather, many of the passengers wishing they had never ventured in "the auld rockin' creel," as they called our bluff-bowed, wave-beating ship. . . . But no matter how much the old tub tossed about and battered the waves, we were on deck every day, . . . watching the sailors at their rope-hauling and climbing work; joining in their songs, learning the names of the ropes and sails, and helping them as far as they would let us; playing games with other boys in calm weather when the deck was dry, and in stormy weather rejoicing in sympathy with the big curly-topped waves. . . .

As we neared the shore of the great new land, with what eager wonder we watched the whales and dolphins and porpoises and seabirds, and made the good-natured sailors teach us their names and tell us stories about them!—From "The Story of My Boyhood and Youth," by JOHN MUIR. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin.)

Spring Cleaning

Now scatter from the sun
The trailing mists of rain,
Till spider-shadows run
Back to their lairs again.

And toss the clouds up high,
And shake the trees about,
Polish the silver sky,
Hang wider spaces out.

Good housewife of the gale,
Come running with your broom—
Sweep with a comet's tail
The world's bright living-room!

SARA KING CARLETON

Compensation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THESE days of rapid transportation and the testing of many new inventions, much is heard about compensation to individuals for injuries or impairment of health attributable to accidents. Financial aid, however, though it may serve to soften distressing circumstances, can never give adequate compensation for the loss or decrease of the joyous activity and well-being which are the legitimate right of every man, woman, and child.

There are, moreover, many sufferers for whom no material compensation is provided, namely, those who are wasting their years in the belief that disease is holding them in bondage, and that they are, therefore, cut off from normal activity, usefulness, and enjoyment. It is comforting to know that for every fear and tear, for every woeful experience through which they may have passed, these sufferers can assuredly obtain compensation, full and overflowing, if they will but turn to God and learn, through the teachings of Christian Science, to understand and love Him.

Christ Jesus never offered those who came to him for help any substitute or mere financial compensation for what they seemed to have lost. To the blind he gave sight; to the deaf, hearing; to the sick, health. The sinner found his sense of purity and self-respect restored. And even the so-called dead were restored to life. In every case healed by the Master, compensation meant restoration.

Christian Science bases its teachings on the words and works of Christ Jesus, and its students are constantly proving the truth of the beloved disciple's statement (I John 4:8), "God is love." On page 13 of her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes, "Love is impartial and universal in its adaptation and bestowals." Whatever the condition may be, whether of short or long duration, or even if labeled incurable by mortal opinion, divine Love is omnipresent and adequate to heal the sufferer. Those who turn with humble, trustful expectancy to divine Love for help, will find their faith richly rewarded. Through the healing power of divine Love, impaired faculties and functions are restored to normal activity; knotted muscles are loosened and relaxed; and bitterness, harshness, and disappointment are replaced with a sweet sense of humility, gratitude, and confidence in good. Christian Science offers no mere substitute for the desirable condition which the sufferer seems to lack, but furnishes full compensation—complete restoration to health and harmony.

Even as in mathematics students adhere to fixed and proven rules in order to solve their problems, so must students of Christian Science follow its rules if they would enjoy its blessings. Christ Jesus summed up these rules, when he said that the two chief commandments as given in the law are to love God supremely and one's neighbor as oneself. On the keeping of these two commandments, as understood in the light of Christian Science, depend the health, harmony, and prosperity of mankind, for this religion reveals God not only as Love, but also as Life, Truth, Mind, Principle. It shows clearly that man, made in God's likeness, is spiritual and perfect, reflecting and expressing the thoughts and qualities of his Maker.

There is no divine authority for the existence of sin or sickness. In order to keep the two great commandments, we must refuse, with steadfast persistency, to acknowledge any mind, life, or intelligence apart from God, either for ourselves or for others. In the face of such positive spiritual knowing, error loses its foothold in human consciousness and, consequently, its seeming power to frighten and handicap us. Man, under the control of divine Principle or Mind, cannot be misled or obstructed by error, which has neither Principle nor Mind to support or perpetuate it.

Divine Love fills the universe. Christian Science has opened the door to Love's infinite and gentle presence, and nothing can turn back those who desire to enter.

Let all who suffer from material beliefs turn from the contemplation of their ills, and refuse to give power or reality to anything which does not manifest good. However distressing conditions may seem to be, Love is adequate to reverse and heal them, and to free us from fear. All who steadfastly abide in the consciousness of Love's power and presence, will find full compensation in proving for themselves the truth of Mrs. Eddy's statement (Science and Health, p. 494), "Divine Love always has met and always will meet every human need."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

Vergoeding

[Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap).]

IN DEZE dagen van snelverkeer en proeven met vele nieuwe uitvindingen, hoort men telkens spreken over schadeloosstellen van menschen, die door ongevallen letsel of nadeel aan hun gezondheid hebben opgeloopen. Financieele hulp, al zal die er toe bijdragen smartelijke omstandigheden te verzachten, kan echter nooit wezenlijke vergoeding geven voor net verlies of de vermindering van de blijde werkkracht en welvaart, die het natuurlijk recht zijn van iederen man, iedere vrouw en ieder kind.

Er zijn bovendien tal van lijders, aan wie geen stoffelijke schadeloosstelling wordt gegeven—zij, die hun jaren verspillen in het geloof, dat ziekte hen in boeien heeft geslagen en dat daardoor de weg tot normale werkzaamheid, nuttigheid en genoegen voor hen is afgesneden. Het is bemoedigend te weten, dat deze lijders voor iedere vrees, iederen traan en iedere smartelijke ervaring, die zij mogelijk gehad hebben, voorzeker volledige en overvloedige vergoeding kunnen vinden, indien zij zich slechts tot God willen wenden en Hem, door hetgeen Christian Science [de Christelijke Wetenschap] leert, gaan begrijpen en liefhebben.

Christus Jezus heeft degenen, die voor hulp tot hem kwamen, nooit een surrogaat of enkel financieele vergoeding aangeboden voor hetgeen zij schenen verloren te hebben. Den blinden gaf hij het gezicht, den dooven het gehoor, den zieken schonk hij gezondheid. Den zondaar werd de zin van reinheid en het gevoel van eigenwaarde hergeven. En zelfs zij, die dood werden genoemd, werden in het leven teruggeroepen. In elk geval, dat door den Meester werd genezen, beteekende vergoeding herstel.

Christian Science baseert haar leer op de woorden en de werken van Christus Jezus en voortdurend bewijzen zij, die deze leer bestudeeren, de waarheid van hetgeen de geliefde discipel verklaard heeft: „God is liefde" (1 Joh. 4:8). Op blz. 13 van haar leerboek *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* schrijft Mary Baker Eddy: „Liefde is onpartijdig en universeel in haar aanwendbaarheid en gaven." Wat de toestand ook zijn moge, of hij van korten of langen duur geweest is, of zelfs volgens de menschelijke opvatting ongeneeslijk wordt genoemd, de goddelijke Liefde is alomtegenwoordig en in staat om den lijder te genezen. Zij, die in ootmoedig, vertrouwend verwachten bij de goddelijke Liefde hulp zoeken, zullen nun geloof rijkelijk beloond zien. Door de genezende macht der goddelijke Liefde worden aangetaste vermogens en werkingen tot hun normale werkzaamheid teruggebracht, worden opgetrokken spieren los en ontspannen, worden bitterheid, hardheid en teleurstelling vervangen door een liefelijk gevoel van ootmoed, dankbaarheid en vertrouwen in het goede. Christian Science biedt geen surrogaat voor den begeerlijken toestand, welke den lijder schijnt te ontbreken, maar zij schenkt volledige vergoeding—volledig herstel van gezondheid en harmonie.

Zooals in de wiskunde de leerlingen zich bij het oplossen hunner vraagstukken aan bepaalde en bewezen regels houden, moeten ook zij, die Christian Science bestudeeren, zich aan naar regels houden, indien zij zich in haar zegeningen willen verheugen. Christus Jezus neeft deze regels in het kort samengevat, toen hij zeide, dat de twee groote geboden, in de wet gegeven, waren: God boven alles lief te hebben en zijn naaste als zichzelven. Op het houden van deze twee geboden, in het licht van Christian Science begrepen, berusten de gezondheid, harmonie en voorspoed van het menschdom, want deze godsdienst openbaart God niet enkel als Liefde, maar ook als Leven, Waarheid, Gemoed en Beginsel. Christian Science doet zien, dat de mensch, naar Gods gelijkenis geschapen, geestelijk en volmaakt is, er dat hij de gedachten en eigenschappen van zijn Maker weerspiegelt en tot uitdrukking brengt.

Er is geen goddelijk gezag voor het bestaan van zonde of ziekte. Willen wij de twee groote geboden houden, dan moeten wij met standvastige volharding weigeren voor ons zelf of voor anderen een gemoed, een leven of een intelligentie afgescheiden van God te erkennen. In het aangezicht van zulk positief, geestelijk weten verliest de dwaling haar vasten voet in het menschelijk bewustzijn en dientengevolge haar schijnbare macht om ons te beangstigen en te belemmeren. Onder het bestuur van het goddelijk Beginsel of Gemoed, kan de mensch niet misleid of teruggehouden worden door dwaling, daar er geen Beginsel of Gemoed is, waardoor dwaling wordt gesteund of bestendigd.

De goddelijke Liefde vervult het heelal. Christian Science heeft de deur geopend naar Liefdes oneindige en teedere tegenwoordigheid en niets kan degenen, die willen ingaan, daarvan weerhouden.

Laten allen, die door stoffelijke geloofwijzen lijden, ophouden zich in hun kwalen te verdiepen en niet langer macht of werkelijkheid toekennen aan alles, wat niet het goede tot openbaring brengt. Hoe rampspoedig de toestanden ook zijn mogen, Liefde is bij machte ze te keeren en te genezen en ons van vrees te bevrijden. Iedereen, die standvastig verblijft in het bewustzijn van de macht en tegenwoordigheid van Liefde, zal volledige vergoeding vinden door voor zichzelf de waarheid te bewijzen van Mrs. Eddy's verklaring (*Science and Health*, blz. 494): „De goddelijke Liefde heeft altijd voorzien en zal altijd voorzien in iederen menschelijken nood."

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande Christian Science literatuur (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Fearless Winging

INTO Niagara's abyss
of blackness,
Into its cavernous chaos,
I saw birds winging.
Sweeping down
Through the mist
Of its mighty waters,
Undaunted by the roar,
Unmindful of the churning,
Of the terror of its power,
On sure pinions
And happy in flight
They dipped and soared and
Mounted, upward and upward,
Into the light
And the rainbow
Above them.

JEAN M. SNYDER

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Republicans Scan List For Party Nominee

If New England groups should unite they could poll about 100 votes in national convention.

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Will the next President of the United States come from New England?

If the next President is a Republican, there is certainly a possibility that he will be a New Englander. To call this "possibility" a "likelihood" is hardly to be realistic, not because of any dearth of men, but, chiefly, because of the traditional strategy involved.

It could hardly be said, for example, that New England is a doubtful region. It is expected to go Republican, no matter who is nominated. The obvious procedure, therefore, would be to nominate a "favorite son" in some borderline State, New York, for example, with its 90 votes in the National Convention of approximately 1,000 delegates.

Perhaps that is one reason so much interest is being shown in District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey of New York. Returns of both the Fortune and Gallup polls show Mr. Dewey favored for the nomination, with Senators Robert A. Taft of Ohio and Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan vying for second place.

But, of course, the convention is still more than a year distant. It is a political truism that one of the worst things that can happen to a "possibility" is to have his boom start too early. On the other hand, the surprisingly strong G. O. P. trend last November, growing reports of discontent with the present Democratic Administration, and the "palace warfare" between the "New Dealers" and the "Appeasers" in the White House, all serve to set Republican hopes to dancing, and makes early speculation concerning the possible nominee inevitable.

When considering the New Englander's chances in 1940, the reader should remember that the political situation changed in the six States east of the Hudson and north of New York last November. The six States are now solidly Republican. If it should develop during the coming year that some one New Englander was taking a leading position, a situation might conceivably arise in which the six delegations would adopt this candidate as their favorite son and carry him to the convention with approximately 100 votes—more votes than possessed by any single state delegation.

Who are the New England possibilities? They might include the six Republican Governors, each of whom is doing something that might bring him into public notice, or has certain background or individualitic traits that project him as a man to be reckoned with. Then there are at least two United States Senators who must be included on the list, Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., of Massachusetts, and H. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire.

Invitation to Baldwin

Those who are watching the situation develop with particularly close attention might read something into the fact that certain high G. O. P. leaders in Washington invited Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut down this week, entertained him, and—this should be noted—had him speak over the radio. Reports have it that a record was made of his speech and that certain party leaders are now gleefully congratulating themselves on having found that all-important item in present-day campaigning, a man with a good radio voice!

Governor Baldwin's experience in public life has been limited to serving as Judge in his home town of Stratford and in the Connecticut Legislature, but his forthright economy steps since his inauguration last January have left Connecticut observers rather gasping.

His idea is simply that Government must trim its sails and give business every encouragement it can in order to restore prosperity. He is an "Appeaser" whole-heartedly, and apparently has won the notice of Republicans of prominence. Governor Baldwin has unusual opportunities for doing this because Connecticut is not only the home of many large industries and insurance firms, but also the country residence of many wealthy New Yorkers.

Saltonstall in the Running

As Chief Executive of the wealthiest and most populous of the New England States, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts must always be considered as a possibility.

To date, Governor Saltonstall has been too busy with the Commonwealth's acute and unpopular fiscal problem to give any thought to outside campaigning. Yet, it may suggest itself to the G. O. P. high command that "cleaning up" after the easy-spending Democrats, James M. Curley and Charles F. Hurley, might be good practice for Washington . . . if one wants to take that view of the picture.

Governor Saltonstall, of course, comes from the family having the only titled member in the original Massachusetts Bay Company. The name of Saltonstall has been prominent in Bay State history for 300 years. It is possible that there are elements in this continuance of the noblesse oblige tradition on the part of the present Governor that might capture the public imagination and make a national figure of him.

Vanderbilt a Reorganizer

A somewhat similar situation prevails in the case of Gov. William H. Vanderbilt of Rhode Island; that is to say, if the English idea of drafting men of wealth and special training for government service ever takes hold in America. And, before any hands are raised in protest, let

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Tall Timber for Presidency Growing in New England States

By a Staff Photographer; Margaret Bourke-White, courtesy Eastern Air Lines; Wide World; © Harris & Ewing

Possibilities and the Objective

Top, left to right—Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin, Connecticut; Gov. Lewis O. Barrows, Maine; Gov. Francis P. Murphy, New Hampshire; Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Massachusetts.

Center—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., Massachusetts; Gov. George D. Aiken, Vermont; Gov. William H. Vanderbilt, Rhode Island.

At right below—Senator H. Styles Bridges, New Hampshire.

Lower—The President's desk, White House. In background—The White House.

Around The Corner—

Horse Anniversary—Justin Morgan's 150th anniversary is to be celebrated officially by the State of Vermont this year. A resolution approved this week by the House and Senate of the State provided for a Legislative Committee to arrange the ceremony and name the date.

Justin Morgan was a horse—and a not so very conspicuous horse either in his day. But he happened to be the one that is now recognized as having established the Vermont breed of Morgan horses.

Inland Navy Yard—Three quarters of a century ago, the often-repeated story has it, two Milford men fell asleep in a sawmill at Bellingham. When they woke up and saw the logs looming in the darkness they fled hastily, reporting later that they had slept in a "navy yard."

Last Thursday the story was revived again as a "Bellingham Navy Yard Club" was organized by a group of members of the Masonic order in that town.

Bore Repetition—Accused of "borrowing" his Evacuation Day proclamation from a speech given 38 years ago by another State official, Governor Saltonstall was unperturbed.

After a State Senator had asserted that the proclamation was lifted "word for word" from an address by U. S. Senator George Frisbie Hoar in 1901, the Governor remarked:

"I am reminded of Sir Roger de Coverly, who once hired a minister because he promised never to give an original sermon, but to borrow good ones from other people."

Boggs on Dogs—If the Old Trusty dog food concern in Needham wanted to know if many people were listening to its three-a-week radio programs over WEEI, it was barking up the right tree—or antenna mast—when it offered free copies of a special dog book. The company's mail experienced a sudden 95 per cent increase.

The book in question is written by Peter Boggs, who conducts the two weekday dog food programs. On Sunday the Old Trusty Players give 15-minute dramatizations of true dog stories.

Grace Moore Asks Aid For Save Children Fund

Miss Grace Moore, opera singer and film actress, will be guest of honor at a supper under the auspices of the Boston Committee of the Save the Children Fund, at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, Sunday at 6 p. m.

Miss Moore, speaking in behalf of the Fund serving 81 Southern mountain counties, says that "the century-old mountain illiteracy can be broken down in a generation by just giving the boys and girls a chance to stay in school, which is every child's right. The Save the Children Fund is grappling with the grevious problem in a practical way. It is furnishing shoes and clothing, . . . providing a general welfare service."

When a Cracksman Could Have Helped

The march of invention, always amazing, is also sometimes provoking. Witness this morning's experience at the new Courthouse.

The Saturday morning crop of minor offenders were brought down the new air-conditioned hallways from the detention rooms and loaded in the streamlined new patrol wagons for the journey to Municipal Court, still held in Young's Hotel.

When the last man was in and the wagon door closed, Police Lieut. George Byrd confidently stepped over and pushed the little button that starts the motor that opens the gates through which the wagon must pass.

To the Lieutenant's slight perturbation there was a slight buzz, but the gates held steady. Resolutely, he pushed the button again.

Nothing happened. He looked at Sergt. Joseph Leahy. The Sergeant pushed his cap back off his forehead and scratched his left ear. Still nothing happened.

With some annoyance, the Lieutenant ordered another wagon to the front of the building.

At last reports, the first wagon was still imprisoned.

N. H. Jobs Fund Reaches New High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 18—The New Hampshire Unemployment Compensation Fund has hit a new all-time high of $4,627,452 which compared with a balance of $4,249,853 a year ago. Since payments started in January, 1938, the Fund has expended $3,047,148. The number of unemployed persons who received benefits from the fund each week has now levelled off at 3,200 to 3,600 a week.

It is believed the constant increase in the size of the Fund will ultimately lead to extention of benefits, either by reducing the waiting period, extending the maximum period, or increasing the amount of the weekly benefits.

End to Deadlock Over Truck Wage Sought at Parley

In an effort to break the present deadlock between 10,000 A. F. of L. truck drivers and 1,200 operators over a new wage contract and avoid what threatens to become a tri-state trucking strike, Labor Commissioners of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut today met in the State House with representatives of both sides.

Already the Governors of two States involved have appealed for quick and amicable settlement. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall in a telegram to John F. Curran, chairman of the Owners' Negotiating Committee said:

"Your business is one of public service; it is important that service be uninterrupted. Certainly trust that operators will stand by the report of their own committee of arbitration. Only by having confidence in the decision of a committee of your own choosing can any results be accomplished. Hope settlement can be reached quickly."

While from Rhode Island, Gov. William H. Vanderbilt wired Percy F. Arnold, president of the Rhode Island Commercial Haulers and truckers' representative in that State, saying in part:

"Sincerely trust operators will stand by decision of their own committee. Only by such action can public confidence in their good faith be maintained. Am hoping for that speedy settlement of differences which is so necessary in order to protect the public interests."

Weather Bureau Warns of Floods

With enough snow and low temperature in northern New England to satisfy the most avid sports fan, the winter's last week end found the weatherman sounding a disturbing note of dangers from freshets and substantial increases in the amount of run-off in the rivers of this section.

Temperatures are expected to remain around freezing point until Monday with "slightly warmer" forecast for tomorrow. Monday, however, it will be "considerably warmer" the weather reports indicated, melting a large part of the snow which fell early this week. It was on this basis that the warnings of floods were issued.

Institute Graduation

Graduation exercises for pupils of the Franklin Union Technical Institute will be held Monday evening at 8 o'clock at the Institute's auditorium, 41 Berkeley Street, Boston. J. Edwin Doyle, Director of the Massachusetts Unemployment Compensation Commission, will be guest speaker. Following the exercises, laboratories will be in operation and open for inspection.

Property Levy Held 'Whopping Big Sales Tax'

Hale says $250,000,000 paid upon Bay State realty affects price of all goods sold.

Joining in the rising chorus of opposition to the proposed sales tax today, Ernest A. Hale, President of the New England Federal Savings League, declared Massachusetts already has "a whopping big sales tax" in the form of $250,000,000 collected from real-estate owners which, he said, directly affects the price of all goods and the rents everyone pays.

Taking the real-estate tax as a whole, Mr. Hale explained, it comes "to eight times more than the proposed 2 per cent sales tax everyone is talking about on Beacon Hill." He added: "If the 2 per cent sales tax can be subtracted from the indirect sales tax we are paying, the consumer will be no better off and the property taxpayer may feel better to have a little company.

"But the main point is to make sure that any new tax will be used to lighten the old one."

Decline in Values

Mr. Hale felt that "most alarming at the present time is the prospective decline in property values, particularly real estate of an investment nature. This is induced, he said, by rising tax levies.

In assessed valuations, he estimated that Massachusetts had lost approximately $600,000,000 during the last eight years. And in the same period, the average tax rate, he said, has increased $8, making a drop in assessed property values of $75,000,000 for each $1 in increased taxes.

As a result of this dilemma, Mr. Hale pointed out that most property in Massachusetts cities cannot be sold for as much as its assessed value.

Other Factors Cited

"When net income on property ceases entirely," Mr. Hall said, "and there is no prospect of its recovery, then the value of the property disappears. Sooner or later the building is torn down and the land used for other purposes—perhaps a parking lot.

"Naturally other factors than those mentioned enter into the equation of property values. Reluctance to recognize loss and the hope that springs eternal in the human breast delays actual removal of non-paying real estate. But one calculation serves as a basis for estimating the effect which advance in tax rate exerts upon real property. Moreover, it must be remembered that loss in values has to be borne by the community at large, as well as the individual owner.

"It is in effect, a double sales tax of staggering proportions."

Partitioning Seen By Prof. Schuman

Frederick L. Schuman, professor of political science at Williams College, who some months before the annexation of Austria forecast the exact day it would be consummated, last night told delegates from 30 New England colleges that he is convinced that Poland, Rumania, and Yugoslavia will be partitioned, that the French colonial empire will be dismembered, and that Great Britain's position as a world power will be weakened.

Professor Schuman spoke at a meeting of the two-day Conference on Foreign Affairs at Harvard—a successor to the abandoned "New England Model League of Nations Assembly."

He urged complete cessation of economic intercourse between the United States and Germany, Italy, and Japan as the only means of attempting to prevent establishment of a "fascist hegemony over Europe, Asia, and Africa if America's present un-neutrality policy is not abandoned."

Professor Schuman declared that as far as the United States is concerned, collective security is a "myth" and isolation, "at the present period, is an unattainable dream."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair tonight and Sunday; slightly colder with lowest temperature near or slightly below 20 degrees tonight; rising temperature Sunday, and considerably warmer Monday; moderate westerly or northwest winds, becoming variable Sunday.

Maine: Generally fair tonight and Sunday, slightly colder in extreme south portion tonight. Continued cold Sunday and considerably warmer Monday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Generally fair and colder tonight. Sunday fair with slowly rising temperature. Considerably warmer Monday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair and somewhat colder tonight. Sunday fair with slowly rising temperature. Considerably warmer Monday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate shifting winds becoming fresh west or northwest tonight, diminishing and becoming variable Sunday and generally fair weather tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	24	23	Minneapolis	0	0
Bermuda	60	60	New Orleans	58	54
Chicago	12	12	New York	26	26
Denver	30	24	Norfolk	38	38
Kansas City	28	28	Philadelphia	30	30
Los Angeles	52	50	St. Louis	26	26
Miami	70	56	San Francisco	50	50
			Washington	30	28

A-7:30 a. m., E. S. T., March 19.
B-Minimum, March 17.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 9:51 p. m.; height, 8.8 feet.
Sunday, 10:09 a. m.; height, 9.3 feet.
Sunday, 10:30 p. m.; height, 9.2 feet.
Monday, 10:48 a. m.; height, 9.4 feet.

Light all vehicles by 6:23 p. m.
Light all vehicles by 6:24 p. m. Sunday

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Opera

Boston Opera House—
"Lohengrin," (Wagner), Kirsten Flagstad, Kerstin Thorborg, Rene Maison, Herbert Janssen, Emanuel List, George Cehanovsky, Erich Leinsdorf, conductor. 8.

Theaters

Shubert—
"Skylark," starring Gertrude Lawrence. Comedy by Samson Raphaelson. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Wilbur—
"West of Broadway," starring Ruth Chatterton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. Last day.

Colonial—
"The Philadelphia Story," starring Katharine Hepburn. New Comedy by Philip Barry. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Off the Record," with Pat O'Brien and Joan Blondell. 3:35, 6:50, 9:51. Also "Juvenile Court," with Frankie Darro. 2, 5:10, 8:15. Tomorrow: "They Made Me a Criminal," with John Garfield.

Coolidge Corner—
"While New York Sleeps," featuring Michael Whalen. 2, 5:02, 8:20. Also "Jesse James," starring Tyrone Power. 3:15, 6:15, 9:25.

University—
Joan Bennett and Frederic March in "Trade Winds." 3, 6:20, 9:55. Also "Thanks for Everything," with Adolphe Menjou. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05. Tomorrow: "Wings of the Navy," with George Brent and Olivia de Havilland. Also "Girl Downstairs," with Franchot Tone and Franciska Gaal.

Fine Arts—
"Professor Mamlock." 1:10, 3:10, 5:15, 7:15, 9:20. Also "Ferdinand the Bull." 1, 3, 5:10, 7:10, 9:10.

Exeter—
Warren Hull and Marsha Hunt in "Star Reporter." 2, 4:50, 7:40. Also "While New York Sleeps," featuring Michael Whalen. 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. Tomorrow: Fredric March and Joan Bennett in "Trade Winds." Also "The Great Man Votes," with John Barrymore.

Trans-Lux—
"The Adventures of Chico." 9:45 a. m., 12:10, 2:30, 4:50, 7:20, 9:40. Also Newsreel Digest. 10:40 a. m., 1:05, 3:30, 8:10, 10:40.

South Station Theater—
"Lincoln in the White House," "History's Thrilling Moments," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Stand Up and Fight," starring Wallace Beery and Robert Taylor. Fenway: 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:05. Paramount: 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:35. Also "Fast and Loose," with Robert Montgomery and Rosalind Russell. Fenway: 2:25, 5:35, 8:40. Paramount: 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:40, 8:10.

Uptown—
"Wings of the Navy," with George Brent and Olivia de Havilland. 1:05, 4:45, 8:25. Also "Jesse James," featuring Tyrone Power and Henry Fonda. 2:50, 6:30, 10:10.

Scollay and Modern—
"The Beachcomber," starring Charles Laughton. Scollay: 11:45 a. m., 3:05, 6:25, 9:50. Modern: 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:30, 6:50, 10:10. Also "Trade Winds," with Fredric March and Joan Bennett. Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:10. Modern: 10:30 a. m., 1:50, 5:10, 8:30.

Radio—Page 10

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Gary Cooper and Merle Oberon in "The Cowboy and the Lady." Also Peter Lorre in "Mr. Moto Takes a Chance." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Tremont—
"Maytime," with Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. Also "Stage Door," with Katharine Hepburn. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "The Plainsman," with Gary Cooper. Also "One Night of Love," with Grace Moore.

State and Orpheum—
"Pygmalion," starring Leslie Howard and Wendy Hiller. Orpheum: 10:35 a. m. Both theaters: 1:20, 4:20, 7:15, 10:10. Also "Let Us Live," with Henry Fonda and Maureen O'Sullivan. Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 12:10, 3:05, 6, 9.

Keith Memorial—
"The Duke of West Point," with Louis Hayward, Tom Brown and Joan Fontaine. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:35, 10:10. Also "Three Musketeers," starring Don Ameche and the Ritz Bros. 10 a. m., 1:30, 5:05, 8:35.

Repertory—
"Three Blind Mice," starring Loretta Young. Also "Mother Carey's Chickens," with Ruby Keeler. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: "Spawn of the North," with George Raft and Dorothy Lamour. Also "Everybody Sing," with Judy Garland.

Mertopolitan—
James Cagney in "The Oklahoma Kid." 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:40, 6:40, 9:45. Also "Nancy Drew, Reporter," with Bonita Granville and John Litel. 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Normandie—
"Night Must Fall," with Robert Montgomery. Also "Say It In French," with Ray Milland.

R. K. O. Boston—
"The Strange Case of Dr. Meade." 9:40 a. m., 1:10, 4:15, 7:20, 10:30. Also "Star Reporter," with Warren Hull. 12:05, 3:50, 7:40. Stage: Henny Youngman, Ross & Stone, Peg Leg Bates and Florence & Alvarez. 1:45, 5:05, 8:50.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Ernest Bloch, guest conductor. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Free public lecture on Christian Science by William Duncan Kilpatrick, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church. The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in City Hall, Broadway, Revere, 3:30 p. m.

Hotel Vendome—
Ninety-sixth concert by the Boston Flute Players' Club. Norbert Lauga, violin; Jean Cauhapé, viola; Clarence Knudsen, violin; Yves Chardon, violon-cello; Georges Laurent, flute; Victor Polatscheck, clarinet, and Esther Asher, pianoforte. 3:30.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Concert by the Forum Federal String Quartet. 2:30.

Jordan Hall—
Fourth Children's Musical Festival given under the auspices of the United Settlements of Greater Boston. George Faulkner, conductor. 3:30. No tickets required.

Harvard University—
Free, public lecture on "Natural Music," by Douglas Kennedy, of London, England. Sponsored by the Harvard Department of Music and the Boston Center of the English Folk-Dance and Song Society of America. Harvard Music Building. 8.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Maine Reports Rapid Increase Of Cormorants Along Coast

PORTLAND, Maine, March 17—One of the most surprising things in the history of the bird life of the Maine coast is the great increase in the number of double-crested cormorants or "Shag" as the fishermen call them. In 1908 the only place along the coast where these interesting birds were known to breed was at Black Horse Ledge near the Isle au Haut.

This condition continued until a few years ago when, because of the Audubon-protected sanctuaries with paid wardens, these strange birds began to get a real foothold on certain islands. Arthur H. Norton, curator of the Portland Natural History Rooms is quite certain that back no farther than 1896 there were absolutely no cormorants on the Maine coast.

In 1932 Mr. Norton, accompanied by Robert H. Allen, of New York, representing the National Association of Audubon Societies, chartered a fishing boat at Cutler and visited more than 200 islands and found breeding colonies of one or more species of sea birds on 111 of them.

Nesting Colonies Found

In five distinct colonies they found more than 1,700 breeding adult cormorants. One of these colonies on Old Man Island near Machias Bay contained 1,000 adult birds. Except at this one point the cormorants were resting flat upon the rocks and ledges. On the Old Man, however, the nests were built high in spruces with from one to seven nests in a single tree.

Nest building is rather a sketchy affair with birds of both sexes participating. Rockweed or kelp is commonly used as the base while the remainder of the structure is built up of sticks, weed stalks and other fine material. The nest is usually lined with algae, feathers and grasses.

Does Not Harm Fishing

The double-breasted cormorant does very little damage to the fisheries of Maine. In fact, many hold the view that the taking of large numbers of cunner and sculpin, both of which are detrimental to the food fish, more than compensates for the small number of flounder and herring which the birds eat.

In the Maine colonies the herring gull is the only bird to rob the cormorants to any extent. These gulls have become superabundant in the last decade with their greatest concentration in Maine, so that a great many sea birds, especially the common and Arctic terns and cormorants, have suffered severely by their depredations.

Now every summer finds the cormorants at more widely distributed points along the coast. Casco Bay has plenty of them. They are extremely fascinating birds to watch. They are voracious and feed exclusively on fish. They do not take their quarry by diving when on the wing, but pursue it by swimming and diving, using their wings in progress under water.

A Colony of Cormorants

Robert P. Allen, National Association of Audubon Societies

Bird Life Along the Maine Coast

Double-crested cormorants are shown nesting in the trees on Old Man Island off the coast of Maine while sea gulls circle high above. The cormorants have shown a remarkable increase along the Maine coast.

Bloch Symphony Guest

The Arts in Boston

Ernest Bloch, distinguished American composer, is guest conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra for this week-end. Yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall he directed the first concert of the season's nineteenth pair. The program, made up of his own compositions, listed two Symphonic Interludes from his opera, "Macbeth," "Three Jewish Poems," and the Epic Rhapsody, "America."

"Macbeth" was composed in 1904-1909, when Mr. Bloch was in his twenties. It was first performed in Paris in 1910, when it had a considerable success. But then it remained unplayed until last spring, when the San Carlo at Naples revived it, again with success. These interludes were drawn from the score recently, and had their first concert performance yesterday.

If they are typical of the score, as no doubt they are, it looks as if the Paris public of 30 years ago and the Naples public of last year had been fortunate and had appreciated their good fortune. The music made an immediate and a strong impression. It is typical of the composer in its lyricism, its color, and its emotional depth. But it has also a dramatic quality that has not indeed been absent from Bloch's music, but has been less developed, or perhaps less observed, because the artist has not devoted himself to composition for the lyric theater. After marking the characterizing quality of his material in these excerpts, their atmosphere of tragedy, of melancholy or of peace, we want very much to hear the opera.

The "Three Jewish Poems" have been frequently heard and admired here. They renewed their good impression yesterday.

"America," as everybody will remember, is the composer's song in praise of his adoptive land, which won him the Musical America prize in 1928. It was performed in Boston and other American cities in December of that year, and was repeated in the following January in Boston. It remains an affecting tribute, to which one can hardly listen unmoved. The jazz passages perhaps date, and some pages are not free of a suspicion of theatricality. Yet other pages have a tender loveliness that is in the composer's best vein, and it is impossible not to respect the sincere emotion that shines throughout this score.

The final anthem was originally intended to be sung by the audience. At the early performances here it was sung by the Harvard and Radcliffe choruses. Yesterday it was merely played by the orchestra. This anthem has generally been regarded as the weak point of the score. The present reviewer was one of a handful who considered it a suitable climax to the work. Certainly it was effective yesterday in the instrumental version, and the audience remained to cheer its composer.

L. A. S.

"Tristan"

"Tristan and Isolde" was presented by the Metropolitan Opera Association at the Boston Opera House last night, with Kirsten Flagstad and Lauritz Melchior in the principal parts. A review of the performance will appear in the Monday Amusements Page.

$68,000 Pay Drop in R. I. Linked to Trade Treaty

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 18 (AP)—The reciprocal trade agreement with the United Kingdom cost the 17,000 woolen and worsted workers of Rhode Island $1 a week each in lost pay during January, 1939, Edward F. Walker, Secretary of the Rhode Island Textile Association, charged yesterday. Mr. Walker said a 200 per cent increase for the month in imports of woolen goods and an increase of 100 per cent in worsted goods compared with the same 1938 month displaced $2,350,000 in domestic production, the wage share of which for Rhode Island workers was $68,000 or $4 a worker.

W1XAL to Radiocast Sunday Devotion Period

The devotional period of Christian Science which is heard regularly on the third Sunday of each month, will, on March 19, be radiated by short wave Station W1XAL on two frequencies, at 5 p. m., eastern standard time. In addition to the regular frequency of 11.73 megacycles, the program will also be relayed on 6.04 megacycles. The latter frequency is designed for and may be heard by local listeners.

Luther P. Cudworth will give an address on Christian Science. Music will be heard from the organ in the Original Mother Church Edifice, whence the program originates.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Vermont

Rutland—Daily, 11:15 a. m., WSYB, 1500kc.

Christian Science Program

For Sunday, March 19

5 p. m.—W1XAL (11.79mc), Devo- Cudworth, under auspices of the Christian Science by Luther P. Cudworthy, under auspices of the Committee on Publication.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, March 20

1:00	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

3:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, March 20

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc), Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication

Station W1XAL

For Sunday, March 19

(11.79mc—25.4m)

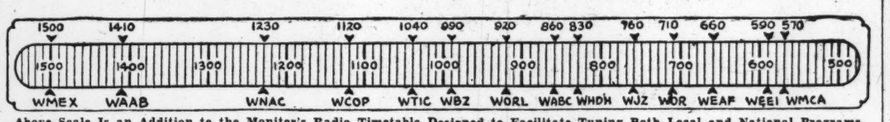
1:00 p. m.—Greek Goodwill Program: Leland Powers Players.
2:00 p. m.—Greek Goodwill Program.
2:30 p. m.—"Thoughts on a Program for Today's World": Ruth Cranston.
3:00 p. m.—Scandinavian Goodwill Program.
4:00 p. m.—"The World of Song"
4:30 p. m.—Discussion of the Drama by critics and students.
5:30 p. m.—Visiting American Colleges.
6:00 p. m.—Bulletin Board; Message.

For Monday, March 20

(6.04mc—49.6m)

7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—The World of Natural Science.
8:00 p. m.—Modern Radio: Dr. C. Davis Belcher.
9:15 to 11 p. m.—Special program for Latin America (11.73mc).

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs (Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 "What Price America?"; talk; drama	Islam Temple Shrine Holiday Program: talks; sketch; orchestra	Three Cheers "Youth Meets Government"; student quiz on "Civil Service"	Sport reports Sport reports Sport reports Sport reports	Sport reports Children's program "Let's Get Together"; children's program
5:15				
5:30 Jack Marshard's				
5:45 Orchestra				
6:00 News Service	News Service	News Service	"Dinner Concert"	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Studio speaker	Weather: music: news	Studio talk	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	"Renfrew of the Mounted": dramatization	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Dinner Concert"	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"		Dramatization	News Service	Blanche Calloway's Or.
7:00 Americans at Work:	"Message of Israel"	"Let's Go to Work"	Bernie Cummins' Orch.	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
7:15 interviews	"Message of Israel"	"Let's Go to Work"	"History of Baseball"	Myles O'Malley's Orch.
7:30 Joe E. Brown;	"Jim's Question Bee"	N. E. Federation Men's	Concert music	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 H. Sosnik's Orch.	"Jim's Question Bee"	Glee Clubs	"20th Century Music"	"Music of Tomorrow"
8:00 Johnny Green's	Glen Miller's Orch.	Tommy Riggs and Betty	"There's a Law Against	"Pat Pending": inven-
8:15 Orch.; sketch	Glen Miller's Orchestra	Lou; Freddie Rich's Or.	It": legal oddities	tor's program
8:30 "Professor Quiz";	"Brent House"; dram-	Variety Show: Neighbor	'Stars Over Manhattan'	Boston Olympics-Mont-
8:45 questions; answers	atization	Boys; chorus; orchestra	'Stars Over Manhattan'	real hockey game from
9:00 "Honolulu Bound":	National Barn Dance:	'Vox Pop': Parks John-	Henry Kalis' Orchestra	Boston Garden
9:15 comedy; music	Henry Burr; soloists;	son; W. Butterworth	Henry Kalis' Orchestra	Boston Olympics-Mont-
9:30 "Saturday Night	vocal groups; "Hoosier	West Point Anniversary	Shotput finals	real hockey game from
9:45 Serenade"	Hot Shots"; orchestra	Program	Shotput finals	Boston Garden
10:00 Your Hit Parade:	NBC Symphony Or-	Program from Tokyo	Count Basie's Orchestra	Boston Olympics-Mont-
10:15 vocalist; quintet;	chestra: Bruno Walter	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	Count Basie's Orchestra	real hockey game from
10:30 M. Warnow's Or.	conductor	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Sterling Young's Orch.	Boston Garden
10:45 "Opinions"	NBC Symphony Or-	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra	Israel Orphan Asylum
11:00 Weather: news	chestra: Bruno Walter	News Service	Play by play description	Benefit
11:15 Sports: music	conductor	Weather Service	of National A. A. U.	Israel Orphan Asylum
11:30 Charles Baum's Or.	News; weather: music	Horace Heidt's Orch.	basketball games	Benefit
11:45 Charles Baum's Or.	Lou Breeze's Orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orch.	A. A. U. basketball	Israel Orphan Benefit

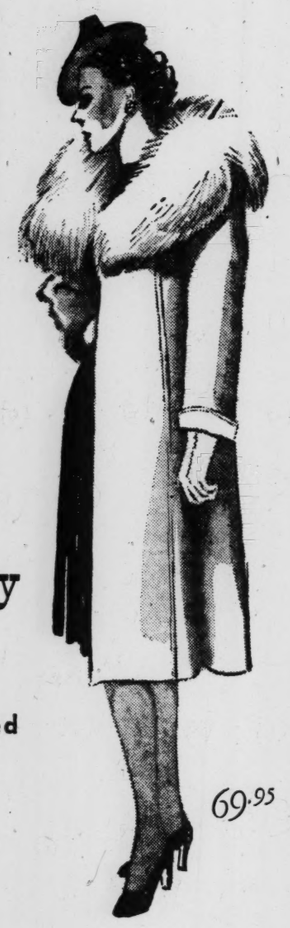
Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00 Sunday Morning	Peerless Trio	Organ and xylophone	Dudley Carollers	
8:15 Prelude	Instrumental trio	Organ and xylophone	Dudley Carollers	
8:30 'Uncle Elmer's Song	"Tone Pictures"	Weather Service	"Musical Album"	
8:45 Circle'	"Tone Pictures"	News Service	"Musical Album"	
9:00 "From the Organ	"Coast-to-Coast on a	"Turn Back the Clock"	"Sunday Morning Serenade": recording	Religious service
9:15 Loft": news	Bus": children's prgrm	Tom Terriss	"Sunday Morning Serenade": recording	Religious service
9:30 Wings Over Jordan	"Coast-to-Coast on a	"Melody Moments":		Concert orchestra
9:45 Wings Over Jordan	Bus": children's prgrm	salon orch.; vocalist		Concert orchestra
10:00 Church of the Air	Time; American String	"Uncle Bob": children's	"Melody Market"	"Operatic Airs"
10:15 Church of the Air	Quartet	variety program	"Melody Market"	Religious service
10:30 Aubade for Strings	Russian Melodies	"Music and American	Tremont Temple Bap-	Religious service
10:45 Aubade for Strings	"Music of Today"	Youth"; youth sing	tist Church service	Morning hymns
11:00 Old South Church	News; weather; Journal	Temple Israel service	Tremont Temple Bap-	Network program
11:15 service	"Neighbor Nell"	Temple Israel service	tist Church service	"Music in the Modern
11:30 Old South Church	"Southernaires": male	Temple Israel service	Tremont Temple Bap-	Manner"
11:45 service	quartet	Temple Israel Service	tist Church service	The Italian Hour
12:00 News Service	Music Hall: Donizetti's	Clotilda Zappala, so-	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:15 "Music for Men"	"Lucia di Lammer-	prano; organist	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:30 Harry Owen's Or.	moor": soloists; cho-	University of Chicago	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
12:45 Harry Owen's Or.	rus; symphony orch.	Round Table	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
1:00 Beacon St. Window	Great Plays: Rostand's	Religious program	"Musical Gems"	Portuguese Hour
1:15 Piano soloist	"Cyrano de Bergerac":	Religious program	"Musical Gems"	Portuguese Hour
1:30 Hungary's Salute to	Burns Mantle, com-	News Service	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour
1:45 World's Fair	mentator	Piano soloist	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour
2:00 "Americans All—	Magic Key: "New	"Sunday Dinner at Aunt	"Let's Go Back to the	"Voice of Israel"
2:15 Immigrants All"	Friends of Rhythm";	Fanny's"; variety	Bible"; talk; music	"Voice of Israel"
2:30 "Words Without	"Swing Mikado" cast;	Barry McKinley	Harry Kalis' soloist	"Voice of Israel"
2:45 Music": N. Corwin	Loretta Lee, songs	"Fables in Verse"	News Service	"Voice of Israel"
3:00 New York Philhar-	Concert Band: Frank	"Sunday Drivers"; vo-	Drama and music	Dance Music
3:15 monic - Symphony	Simon, conductor	calists; orchestra	Drama and music	Dance Music
3:30 Orchestra; John	News; talk	"Name the Place"	"People's Rally"	Clef Club Boys
3:45 Barbirolli, con-	"On the Mall"	"Chats About Dogs"	"People's Rally"	Sketch
4:00 ducting; Artur	"National Vespers"	Vivian Chiesa, soprano;	Religious Hour	Marjorie Posselt's violin
4:15 Rubinstein, pian-	"National Vespers"	Hendrik W. Van Loon	Religious Hour	ensemble
4:30 ist; Deems Taylor,	"Massachusetts on the	"The Shadow": drama-	Religious Hour	"Around the Town"
4:45 commentator	March": drama	tization	Religious Hour	"Around the Town"
5:00 Organ music	Metropolitan Opera Au-	"Uncle Ezra": comedy	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:15 "Just Dogs"	ditions	skit with music	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:30 "Ben Bernie and	Viennese Ensemble	Paul Wing's Spelling	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:45 All the Lads"	"Supper Dance"	Bee	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
6:00 "Silver Theater":	Religious Hour	"Concert Miniatures"	"Musical Steelmakers":	Irish Minstrels
6:15 dramatization	Religious Hour	Adrian O'Brien, tenor	Variety program	Gospel songs
6:30 "Gateway to Holly-	Weather; Garden talk	News Service	"Show of the Week":	Dramatization
6:45 wood"	News Service	Variety songs	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Dramatization
7:00 'People's Platform':	James A. Farley, talk	Jack Benny Program:	News Service	"Dukes of Rhythm"
7:15 informal discussion	Eugene Conley, tenor	vocalist; orchestra	"Curtain Calls"	"Create Your Job"
7:30 Screen Guild Show:	'Sunday Night at Seth	"Bandwagon": Henry	Dick Stabile's Orchestra	"Cowboy Caravan"
7:45 drama; music	Parker's'	Busse's Orchestra	Dick Stabile's Orchestra	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:00 'This Is New York':	"Cavalcade of Baseball,"	Don Ameche; Edgar Ber-	American Forum of the	Variety program
8:15 Walter Huston,	historical drama	gen; Donald Dickson;	Air: "Which Way Re-	Variety program
8:30 Ethel Merman	"Cavalcade of Baseball,"	Dorothy Lamour; Mau-	covery?": Senators	'Cottage Hawaiians'
8:45 special groups	historical drama	rice Evans, guest	O'Mahoney and Austin	Education speaker
9:00 Sunday Evening	"Hollywood Playhouse":	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Five Star Final":
9:15 Hour: Symphony	dramatization	Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	dramatizations
9:30 Or.: Bidu Sayao:	Walter Winchell	"American Album of	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Question Box": Bob
9:45 soprano; chorus	Irene Rich: sketch	Familiar Music	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Gillan conducting
10:00 Robert Benchley's	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	"The Circle": Merle	"Good Will Hour"	"Good Will Hour"
10:15 Variety Program	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	Oberon; James Hilton;	"Good Will Hour"	"Good Will Hour"
10:30 H. V. Kaltenborn	"Cheerio": talk; music	Basil Rathbone; Marx	"Good Will Hour"	"Good Will Hour"
10:45 "Gems of Melody"	"Cheerio": talk; music	Brothers; orchestra	"Good Will Hour"	"Good Will Hour"
11:00 News; Quiz	News; weather; music	News Service	Bruins - Canadiens	"Classical Album"
11:15 O. Nelson's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Weather reports	hockey	"Classical Album"
11:30 Archie Bleyer's Or-	"The Music You Want"	Charlie Barnett's Orch.	Howard Woods' Orch.	C. Columbus' Orchestra
11:45 chestra	"The Music You Want"	Charlie Barnett's Orch.	Curt Houck's Orchestra	C. Columbus' Orchestra

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
11:00 Jean Abbey	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Studio interview	Studio speaker
11:15 Scattergood Baines,	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"Lorenzo Jones"	Hillbilly group	Jean Harper, songs
11:30 "Big Sister": play	Weather; music	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"The Road of Life"	"Theater Club"	Music of Tomorrow
12:00 Commentator	News; "Noonday Revue"	"The Carters": sketch	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Nancy James"	"Noonday Revue"	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," songs	Italian string music	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; U. S. Army	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian string music	Organ music
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Band	News Service	Women's club news	"The Monitor News"
1:15 Dramatic sketch	Farm Radio News	"Accordiana"	Garden Club	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Organ recital	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45 "The Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Voice of Experience"	"Little Shaver": sk.
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	Piano recital	"Classical Album"
2:15 Dramatization	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	"WHK Capers"	"Classical Album"
2:30 American School of	"Valiant Lady"	Concert Internationale	Sylvia Cyde; organ	World Events
2:45 the Air	Hymns of All Churches	Concert Internationale	"Treasures in Melody"	Helen Ohlin, soprano
3:00 News Service	Rochester Civic Orches-	"Mary Marlin"	Interviews	Sports reports
3:15 'Don Artiste,' piano	tra Matinee Concert:	"Ma Perkins": sketch	"Concert Hall"	Sports reports
3:30 Music Hour: Curtis	G. F. Harrison, cond.	'Pepper Young's Family'	Hugo Monaco's Orch.	Sports reports
3:45 the Air	Weather; news	"The Guiding Light"	Network speaker	Sports reports
4:00 Community Bulletin	"Club Matinee": variety	"Backstage Wife"	"Hits and Encores"	Allan Somers, baritone
4:15 C. Hector's Orch.	"Club Matinee": variety	"Stella Dallas": drama	"Hits and Encores"	Sports reports
4:30 C. Hector's Orch.	"Club Matinee": variety	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"On Parade"	Sports reports
4:45 Nan Wynn, songs	"Club Matinee": variety	"Girl Alone": sketch	"On Parade"	Sports reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:00 The Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family": drama	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	'Smilin' Jack"	Sports reports
5:45 Circus sketch	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sports reports	"White Brigade"
6:00 News Service	News Service	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk.	Weather; sports	Sport Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	"On the Mall"	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Blanche Calloway's Or.
7:00 Vincent Club talk	"Orphans of Divorce";	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Commentator	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	dramatization	Edwin C. Hill	Jack Fisher's Orch.	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Eddie Cantor, va-	"Campus Chatter"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 riety program	Pine Tree Troubadours	"Dance Time"	dramatic sketch	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:00 "Cavalcade of	Carson Robison and His	Al Pearce and His Gang;	"Studies in Contrast":	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:15 America": drama.	Buckaroos	Carl Hoff's Orchestra	soloists; choir	Orchestra; soloists
8:30 Tom Howard and	"Those We Love"; dra-	Margaret Speaks, so-	Count Basie's orchestra	"Princess of Song"
8:45 George Sheldon	matic serial	prano; symphony orch.	Count Basie's orchestra	Commentator
9:00 "Radio Theater":	"Music We Love"	Phil Spitalny's Orches-	"Listeners Theater"	"Knickerbocker's Case"
9:15 C. Gable, C. Colbert	"Music We Love"	tra; D. Thompson	"Listeners Theater"	Philharmonians Octet
9:30 in "It Happened	"Music We Love"	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	WOR Symphony Orch.	Amateur Hour
9:45 One Night"	"Music We Love"	Morton Downey, tenor	WOR Symphony Orch.	Amateur Hour
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	Marek Weber's Orch.	Dick Stabile's Orch.	Amateur Hour
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	soloist; quartet	Dick Stabile's Orch.	Amateur Hour
10:30 Columbia Work-	"National Forum"	Ruby Newman's Orch.	"Pageant of Melody";	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
10:45 shop; drama	"National Forum"	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Atillio Baggiore, tenor;	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Weather; news	News; weather; music	News Service	symphony orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:15 Sports, music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Henry Kalis's Orch.	Blanche Calloway's Or.
11:30 Sports, music	"The Music You Want"	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Harry James's Orch.	Blanche Calloway's Or.
11:45 Count Basie's orch.	"The Music You Want"	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	"Day's End"

Bonwit Teller



Golden Security

all-time fox-trimmed wool coat

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Paris cables tap out, "Beige, beige, beige." Our reaction—this all-occasion coat. The one exception to this Spring's rule of coats without fur—the neutral, free-swinging wool swagger. Its life is a long one—now over your suit, over prints and white and into the Fall. (We'll interline it free of charge.) Another tip from Paris—it's particularly striking over your little dark dresses. And with a tanned skin it's superb. Also comes in gold with beige fox, mailman blue with gray fox, navy with azure. In sizes 12 to 20. FOURTH FLOOR

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SHORT HAIR IS NEWS FOR SPRING! CHARLES OF THE RITZ DEFTLY TRIMS AND STYLES SHORTER HAIR IN THE LOVELY LINES OF THE UPWARD TREND WITH A NEW CONVENIENCE. RESHAPE CUT: 1.50. TRIM: 1.00.

Our Heart Belongs to Beauty

We've got an old fashioned idea that shoes should adorn the feet, that quiet simple lines have a lasting beauty that novelty can never achieve. Perhaps fashion's return to Edwardian elegance is the reason for it. But we find an increasing number of women who agree with us—and depend on us—for lastingly beautiful shoes. This hand-sewn, quilted sandal is typical. Patent leather—blue and Japonica calfskin; $18.75

Frank Brothers

An Intimate Shop Devoted Exclusively to Shoes

FIFTH AVENUE—47th-48th Streets—NEW YORK

Spring Symphony at Sloane's

In a few weeks the overture of forsythia . . . the staccato of crocuses . . . the drum-beats of tulips . . . the Spring Symphony! And the curtain rises on another season of out-door living. Long, lazy days on your terrace . . . gay parties in your garden and—at Sloane's—the perfect settings.

Rattan bridge set in a natural bone finish. Table top and chair cushions in sea-green Sheentex—washable and water-resistant. Also available in pickled pine finish or painted to your order. Choice of 18 colors in Sheentex. Table—30 inches by 30 inches—18.00. Chairs—8.00 each.

W & J SLOANE

FIFTH AVENUE AT 47TH STREET

VISIT SLOANE'S EXHIBIT AT THE FLOWER SHOW—SPACE 68

'Francis' Folly' Ready to Save Lowell From Flood Third Time

LOWELL, Mass., March 18 (AP)—Rivermen of this city along the Merrimack weren't too concerned thsi week when there was talk of spring floods. They knew they had a surprise for the swirling waters.

It is a great flood gate which twice saved the city from damage—once in 1852, and again in the "great flood" of 1936, just three years ago tomorrow.

Parents here seldom tell children about the storied Dutch boy who saved his people by holding his finger in the dike. Instead, they tell them the story of "Francis' Folly" and the veteran engineer who rigged the gate.

James Bicheno Francis, who conceived the emergency guard at the head of "Little Venice's" network of industrial canals, was not always looked upon as a hero.

People laughed when workmen poised his 20-ton, white-timbered gate over the canal bed, and suspended it from a cast-iron cradle which could be broken only with great sledges.

"It's Francis' Folly," they said, and the name stuck.

Two years later, in 1852, when rain and melting snow from the New Hampshire hills brought a great freshet, the gate was dropped, and the waters kept from pouring through the business and manufacturing districts.

Grateful citizens tendered Francis a dinner, but when the gate was hung again—"in readiness for use at any time," said the engineer—people soon forgot about it, and it's doubtful if the generation following his passing in 1892 ever knew there was a "Francis gate."

For 84 years, the gate hung in the lock-house—until the morning of March 19, 1936, when the Merrimack again cut major capers. Water stood at seven feet in the canal, and was rising fast.

Engineers, watching the water rush toward the city, thought of the gate—but they wondered. . . .

It was a lot to expect from an "ancient" structure. They took a chance, and workmen hacked away at the old cradle.

The gate plopped into the water with a splash—and held. Before the flood peak was reached, "Francis' Folly" was holding off 26 feet of water on its upstream side, and engineers figured the pressure on the ancient timbers at 2,200 pounds to a square inch.

Today there is some talk of modernizing the gate a bit, by attaching sliding chains for quick use.

Confident of Victory at Boystown Polls

Bob Kretschmar
Francis Brennan
Independent Candidate

Nick Valeriana
Mayor of Boystown and candidate for re-election

Francis Tucker
Die-Hard Party Candidate

Boystown Goes To the Polls In Mayoral Race

Citizens of Boystown are at the polls today electing a Mayor and Councilman for 17 wards. Boystown in this case means Charlestown and the "Mayor" heads up the City and club Government of some 1,000 other youngsters, members with him in the Boys' Club of Boston.

The election is no simple one-day affair. Polls will remain open all next week—until Friday, March 24, when winners will be announced. This is the second year of Boystown.

So far the municipal inflection has been placed only upon that section of the City, although the Boys' Club of Boston has clubhouses there and in Roxbury and South Boston, where for an annual membership fee of from 22 cents to $1, according to age, boys may enjoy all the facilities of well-directed clubs.

Arthur T. Burger, Club Director, and his Charlestown staff are constantly putting on entertainments and contests which attract boys into the clubhouse.

There are weekly moving picture shows of big theater talkies with an admission charge of two cents. And there are scavenger hunts, freckle contests, flapjack flapping contests, and athletic tournaments galore. As a means of teaching good sportsmanship, honesty, and cleanliness, and as a preventive of juvenile crime, this works out very well, club officials say.

In order to extend the good influence of the Club beyond the doors of the clubhouse, Mr. Burger and Mr. Burk, Manager of the Charlestown Club organized Boystown.

The results were announced at a victory rally. Joe Kane had emerged victorious and was inaugurated first Mayor of Boystown. Last March, after being in office a year, Joe ran for re-election but was defeated by Nick Valeriani. Joe Kane then became Boystown's William Howard Taft, for he was appointed Justice of the court where a jury of Boystown citizens try juvenile malefactors summoned by the boys' policemen for violation of town ordinances or the rules of sportsmanship and honesty.

Nick, the new Mayor, thanked his constituents, posed for newspaper photographers as he shook hands with Boston's Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, and went about the work of handing out the jobs of Fire, Police, Health and Street Cleaning commissioner to party workers.

Now election time has rolled around again and Nick is up for re-election among the six youthful politicians seeking office: Young Valeriani, standard bearer of the American-Whigs Party; Francis Tucker, leader of the Never-Say-Die Party; Francis Brennan, Independent; James Doherty, Free Ticket; Harold Bradshaw, Liberal Party, and Robert Fitzgerald, Union Party.

Tall Presidential Timber in New England

(Continued from Page 9)

it be remembered that such a class of men contributed largely in the founding of the United States.

Although the average voter outside of Rhode Island knows Governor Vanderbilt only because he is the great-great-grandson of the "Old Commodore," there is good reason to predict that within a year or two he may be a familiar figure in the headlines. This arises from his breath-taking revamping of the Rhode Island Government. His first act as Governor was to ask the Legislature to pass a comprehensive plan of reorganizing all the state departments, streamlining the whole affair so there are now only 13 tightly integrated Departments.

His second major undertaking was to get a civil service law passed, the most rigid of its kind in the country. With these two foundation laws now on the books, the Governor is going over the State Government with a fine-tooth comb, weeding out what he regards as incompetent workers, and those appointed for political reasons by previous Democratic administrations. He is doing this with one hand, while staving off hungry Republicans with the other. He has about 4,000 jobs subject to change, and he has 20,000 Republican applications on file, so it can be gathered that his is not a peaceful lot just now.

But Governor Vanderbilt has unusual opportunities to give Rhode Island a government that will be just as much a model for other states as Cincinnati now furnishes other cities. This will take time. It probably means that Bill Vanderbilt should be omitted from 1940 discussions, but the type of job he is doing is the sort that builds a solid reputation for good government, and that is a mighty valuable reputation to have in these days, when voters are thinking of economy in government and, more particularly, strengthening of democratic institutions.

Three Men of Experience

If the charge of brief executive experience can be leveled against Governors Baldwin, Saltonstall, and Vanderbilt, it certainly cannot be against Governors Lewis O. Barrows of Maine, Francis P. Murphy of New Hampshire or George D. Aiken of Vermont. All three of them won their gubernatorial spurs against the swift current of the 1936 Democratic sweep.

All three have established records as wise and economical administrators. Governor Barrows followed the colorful, popular Louis J. Brann into office. His economies and leadership in Maine, plus his undeniable geniality and graciousness of manner make him a man worth watching.

Governor Murphy has had a regular Horatio Alger career. Starting as a shoe factory employee, he has become the largest employer of labor in New Hampshire. Among the projects for which he is known to the man and woman in the street is his proprietorship of the white fronted Thom McAn shoe stores across the nation. To the New Hampshire State House Governor Murphy brought a wealth of business experience. While other neighboring states have seen their expenditures mount from 40 to 50 per cent in these depression years, New Hampshire's have increased but 14 per cent.

The grasp of government and fiscal problems that Governor Murphy has obtained is perhaps best illustrated in the recent budget message he sent to the New Hampshire Legislature. Although, of course, written for men who know something of the general State picture, the Governor's message is so graphic and plain it is easily understandable by the average citizen. Among budgetary documents it certainly rates a high place. A man of such calibre cannot be overlooked by a party needing able men.

Aiken Most Widely Known

On the basis of being known outside New England, probably no New England Governor can be classed with George Aiken of Vermont. As a horticulturist of national reputation (in wildflowers it is international) he is known to a large section of garden enthusiasts. As a prominent member of the Grange he is widely known among farmers. For his urging of a more liberal stand by the Republican Party he is known to the headlines, as he is for his fight against Federal Government encroachments on Vermont lands and rivers for flood control projects.

In the public thought, Vermont epitomizes the virtues of thrift, and cautious testing of theories before venturing a new forward step. Under Governor Aiken, Vermont has been frugal. It has even invested certain surpluses in New Hampshire bonds! But under Governor Aiken, Vermont has also been in the forefront with its unemployment compensation programs, old-age assistance, and other new social security projects. It cannot be denied that following is Lincoln Day address in New York a year ago many Republican candidates emerged with a more liberal note in their speeches, and those that did were, in large measure, the ones who were elected last fall.

In passing, it might be noted that Tom Dewey's tack in his New York gubernatorial campaign last November was pretty much along the Aiken liberal line.

But Governor Aiken scarcely enjoys the approval of the wealthy, conservative "Old Guard" that apparently still occupies a strong position in the party. Only a general, popular demand that overrode wishes of a large segment of the G. O. P. leadership could bring the nomination to Governor Aiken.

Bridges in Liberal Wing

In the liberal wing of the party, too, must be placed Senator Bridges of New Hampshire. Three years ago, when Mr. Bridges was Governor, he was immensely popular with New England Young Republican groups. He had lots of "pep" and G. O. P. chieftains looked upon him as a good vote-getter among the younger liberals of the country.

This writer recalls talking with Mr. Bridges one day in the Spring of 1936. He had just concluded a long distance telephone conversation with Alf M. Landon, and was under the impression he could have the Vice-Presidential nomination if he wanted it.

It violates no confidence at this date to disclose that Mr. Bridges was not swept off his feet by the prospect. He had a conviction that unless the Republicans took a liberal stand they would be smashingly defeated (as they were), and he left for Cleveland with his mind made up to decline the nomination unless the platform were to his liking. As a commentary on his political sagacity, it is interesting to note that he himself nominated Frank Knox for the post and then came home to run for the Senate.

For the past two years Mr. Bridges has devoted his talents to being a good Senator, but most New England politicians concede that he has plenty of tricks up his sleeve and if he takes the notion to pull them out anything can happen.

In the national polls only one New Englander makes a showing, and he ranks below Dewey, Vandenberg, Taft, Landon, and Hoover. He is Senator Lodge, the former Boston Transcript and New York Herald Tribune reporter, grandson of the Massachusetts Senator who torpedoed Woodrow Wilson's League of Nations proposal.

Senator Lodge's newspaper friends have stood him in good stead. For one thing, they got him a big spread in the Saturday Evening Post, portraying him as a smart young liberal who played parliamentary tricks on his colleagues, forcing them to go on record on questions they sought to avoid. They labeled Senator Lodge, "Republican With a Bite."

STERN BROTHERS

IT'S A CREPE DRESS
IT'S A 4-PIECE SUIT
IT'S A 4-WAY SUIT
IT'S A MIRACLE AT
19.95

in women's sizes

At one fell swoop, your whole Spring outfit. A two-piece rayon crepe dress with a *new* look and a young yoke top. A lamb of a wool box jacket, just to your finger tips, and a matching wool skirt. All four pieces in awning blue or iris—or in black or navy with Sorrento blue. Sizes 34 to 42. Mail and phone orders filled within one week.

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NEW YORK CITY

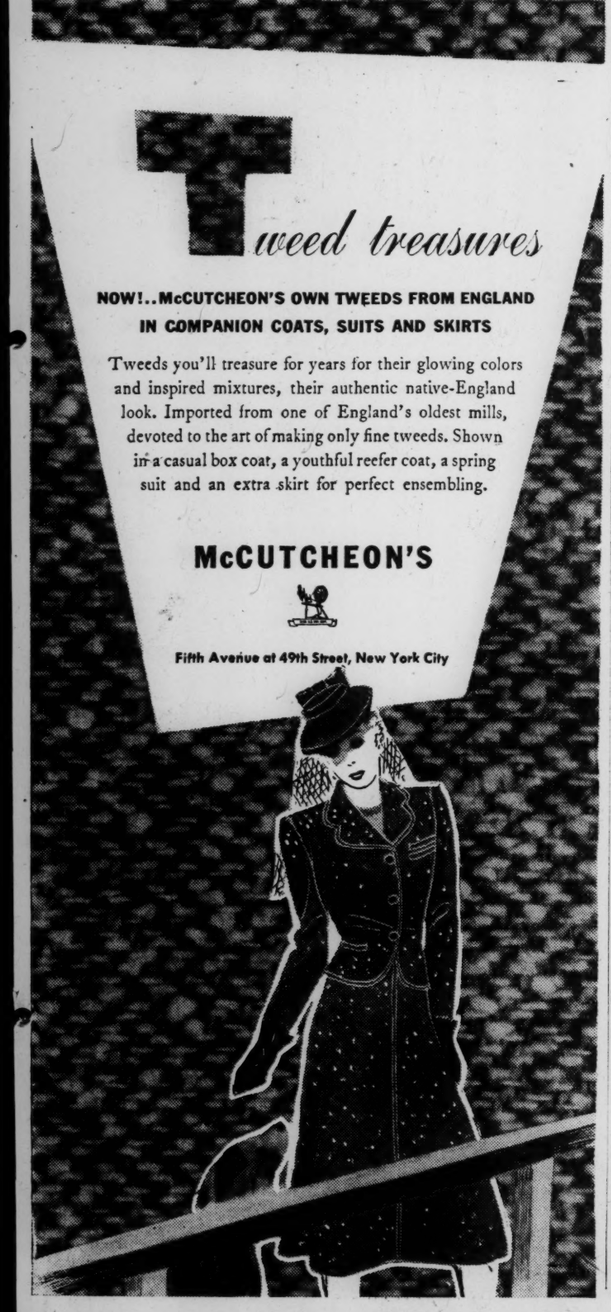
Tweed treasures

NOW!..McCUTCHEON'S OWN TWEEDS FROM ENGLAND IN COMPANION COATS, SUITS AND SKIRTS

Tweeds you'll treasure for years for their glowing colors and inspired mixtures, their authentic native-England look. Imported from one of England's oldest mills, devoted to the art of making only fine tweeds. Shown in a casual box coat, a youthful reefer coat, a spring suit and an extra skirt for perfect ensembling.

McCUTCHEON'S

Fifth Avenue at 49th Street, New York City



JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

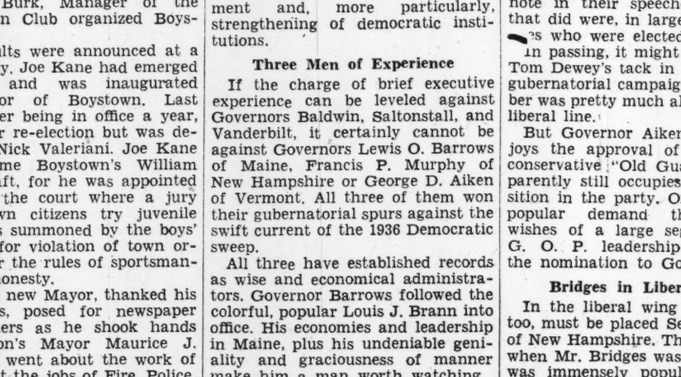


TABLE LAMPS

COMPLETE WITH SILK SHADES, RAYON LINED $5.95

Domestic China and Chinese porcelain. Gracefully shaped solid color styles and beautifully decorated designs. Colors are tan, green, white, blue and ivory. Pleated or stretched silk shades, rayon lined in variety of shapes.

JORDAN'S—FOURTH FLOOR—ANNEX
BOSTON

Do You Need Cash?

SELL YOUR OLD GOLD SILVER AND DIAMONDS TO

Arthur W. Fitt
Jeweler
26 WEST STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

Patent..

PERT AS BLACK PAINT!

• Soft lights of patent flash the signal for Spring! Your foot will shine forth prettily in this gleaming pump with style and beauty from heel to toe. Romance $6.50

WALK-OVER
BOSTON

170 Tremont Street 378 Washington Street

THE DRESS CIRCLE

brilliant new setting for our superb Spring collection of misses' better dresses

Lovely, circular new shop with all the intimate charm of a couturier salon—designed for the most discriminating audience in a cosmopolitan city. Here—against a backdrop of luminous brocades and gleaming mirrors—we've collected the fashions starred on two continents. All in one spot you'll choose everything from the pleat-front young dress with Schiaparelli-bright jacket to our fabulously beautiful "Lady of the Mist" dance frock. Here—in The Dress Circle . . . you'll find the colors and lines that make today's cables and tomorrow's trends.

DRESS CIRCLE FOURTH FLOOR

Franklin Simon's NEW YORK GREENWICH

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET WIs. 7-9600

"There is no lovelier way to thank God for your sight than to give a helping hand to some one in the dark."—HELEN KELLER.

Help The Blind To Help Themselves

ALL THROUGH the past year scores of blind people in Massachusetts have been employing their hands in making articles useful in the home, and elsewhere. They have been trained for this work by teachers provided by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for the purpose of helping the blind to help themselves.

The result of their work is a great assortment of handicraft articles into which have gone the skill and devotion of those who do not see the light of day, and who need every possible encouragement to lighten their way.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, through the Division of the Blind, undertakes to help the blind still further by disposing of the articles they have made, in the Blindcraft Shop, maintained at 73 Newbury Street, Boston, which is open all year.

Now, with thousands of useful articles on hand and the State having provided a place for their disposal, this sale is announced, and it becomes everybody's civic privilege to come to the sale and purchase as much as one's purse will permit.

Every penny received reaches the blind person who made the article sold.

In this way many necessities and some small comforts are brought within reach of the blind by their own industry.

More than 1200 volunteer workers are giving their services to conduct the sale. Groups from all religious denominations in Boston, as well as some civic groups, will participate.

The visitor is offered a wide choice of selection among such articles as toys, basketry, pewter and copper ware, knitted and crocheted things, including many items for the baby, many useful household supplies, such as hand towels and tea towels, mops, ironing board covers, etc., etc., items of all kinds too numerous to mention.

On Tuesday, March 21, from 10:00 to 6:00, Christian Scientists will serve, over 100 volunteers assisting in the sale.

PRICES RANGE FROM 15c UP

The SALE is held under the Auspices of the
WOMEN'S CITY CLUB OF BOSTON

Monday, March 20, to Friday, March 31, Inclusive
10 to 6 o'Clock

BLIND HANDICRAFT SHOP
73 NEWBURY STREET, BOSTON
(Between Berkeley and Clarendon Streets)

National Basketball Titles at Stake—Chess Problems—Televiewing Abroad

No Picnic Ahead of Coach Handling Brooklyn Hopes

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

CLEARWATER, Fla., March 18—It is unanimously agreed that Mr. Leo Durocher will have no picnic directing the daily routine of the Brooklyn Dodgers this season, but the National League will watch with interest the managerial career of a man who once belonged to the famed Cardinal "Gashouse Gang."

Durocher learned in later years under Frankie Frisch, one of the smartest individuals who ever worked strategy in the senior circuit. And Leo, who made his start in the American League with the Yankees, has never been accused of sleeping on the ball field. However, the new Dodger pilot will discover—probably has already—that there is more to managing than pulling the hit and run, and changing pitchers. Particularly in Brooklyn, a town that is known traditionally for its fatuous baseball. It may take Leo some time to erase the familiar headline, "The Daffy Dodgers Lose Again."

Further than that, Durocher must be conscious of the fact that Larry MacPhail has surrounded him with two coaches who have had considerable experienc managing around in baseball—Chuck Dressen and Bill Killefer Brooklyn has always been hard on managers, chiefly because said managers have lacked major league material with which to work, and naturally played a losing game.

Laughs at Suggestion

But the one-time Yankee, Cincinnati and Cardinal shortstop laughs off any suggestion that he is in charge of a situation which may get out of control.

"Why should I worry about the future?" said the cocky Durocher, between innings of an exhibition game here. "I have been assured that I am the boss, and if I win with this club, how can they fire me? And I'm going to win.

"This club has plenty of hustle and fight," Leo continued, watching his boys stamp out an opposing rally with a lightning double play. "I told them they couldn't loaf and stay on the Brooklyn roster, and I guess that lecture left an impression. I believe Van Mungo is due for his best season. I'm certain I can handle him. He has changed his pitching style back to the straight overhand motion. With a reasonable amount of 'luck' he should win 20 games for us. Frankly, the Dodgers won't win the pennant, but don't discount us too much."

Likes Reds and Cubs

Durocher likes the Cincinnati Reds and Chicago Cubs in the forthcoming National League pennant race.

"The Reds have youth and hustle," points out Leo, "and the hard flag race of 1938 proved that boys like Harry Craft and Moose McCormick can make the grade. The Cubs, with the addition of several new players, will be the team to beat again."

The Dodger skipper sees the Cardinals with the offensive power, but lacking on the mound. The Giants, in his opinion, are surrounded with too many question marks. He calls the Pittsburgh Pirates a threat, but not a winner.

Durocher succeeded Burleigh Grimes at a time when the Brooklyn club was deep in the second division of the National League. They finished seventh in 1938, 18½ games behind the pace set by the Cubs. At Ebbets Field, where they should have won more games than they lost, the D's had 31 and 41 for a losing .431 percentage. On the road they did better, strange to relate, winning 38 out of 77. For a while they pushed the fifth-place Bees, but in the end they had slipped past the Cardinals, who beat them out by the margin of a single game.

Looking the World in the Eye

Topical

If viewers at the reception end had as much entertainment as these Arsenal players seem to be having at the transmission end, the whole thing must have been a great success.

Oklahoma Aggies Trail

LANCASTER, Pa., March 18 (AP)—Oklahoma's Aggies trailed one rival today in the annual fight for National Collegiate wrestling honors, but still held aces in a hand that won't be played until a champion is decided late tonight.

The Cowboys, champions in nine of the 11 previous N. C. A. A. tournaments, qualified one less representative for this afternoon's semifinal round at Franklin and Marshall College than Indiana's Big Ten champions, who had six survivors. They also were one point behind the host school in actual scoring, with five fall points to their credit.

Three of the Aggies survivors, however, were heavy favorites to gain individual titles and the other two were good for valuable second-place points. Indiana, the defending champions' only real rival for team honors, likewise had at least four potential point scorers, including two possible champions, but the Hoosiers were four full points behind the Aggies.

Illinois ranked next to the Aggies in semifinal entries with four survivors, while Franklin and Marshall and Lehigh had three each and Minnesota and Michigan two each.

Denver Nuggets Meet Oklahoma Rivals for Title

DENVER, March 18 (AP)—The National A. A. U. title rides tonight on a battle between two clans of basketball rivals—the Denver Nuggets and the Bartlesville Phillips of Oklahoma.

And matching wits and strategy as the teams drive up and down the court in the City Auditorium will be two of the greatest stars basketball ever his discovered.

Coaching the Nuggets, top pre-tournament favorite, is Jack McCracken, a former Oklahoman, still the team's most valuable performer at his guard position after eight years or so of tournament strain.

The Phillips' powerful brigade is directed from the sidelines by Charley Hyatt, one of cagedom's immortals, who has retired to civilian clothes after 20 years of basketball, as a junior high school kid, as a University of Pittsburgh great and as the leader of a cluster of strong A. A. U. teams.

The finalists are both Missouri Valley A. A. U. League outfits with Denver as this season's champion. Both turned back California challengers last night, the Phillips easily, the Nuggets only after a scrap.

Sectional rivalry will flare up in the early game between the San Francisco Olympic Club and the Hollywood Metros for the third place "consolation" prize.

The Phillips piled into Hollywood in the opening minutes to run up a 53-to-30 victory. It was revenge for Oklahoma after Hollywood smashed the Oklahoma City Parks out of the running Thursday night.

The Nuggets shook off the surprisingly stubborn Olympic Club team only with a final stretch drive, to score a 43—34 win. The Californians harassed the Prides of the Rockies all the way.

International Tennis Meeting

PARIS, March 18 (AP)—The International Lawn Tennis Federation yesterday solved the question of Czech and Austrian tennis teams by deciding that the player of any nation absorbed in part of totality or divided will not be considered as having previously represented any nation.

Before making its decision, however, the Federation voted unanimously, as a gesture of good will, to allow the Czech delegation to participate in the meeting. Under the rule, Roderich Menzel, towering Czech star, will be permitted to represent Germany in international competition this year. Last year Germany used Georg von Metaxa, former Austrian ace.

The Federation also failed to give the necessary two-thirds majority to the proposition, presented by Holcombe Ward of the U. S. L. T. A., which would permit a player to leave the ground while serving. The rule requires a player to have one foot in contact with the ground. The vote was 114-72 in favor of the amendment, but was 10 votes short of the required majority for adoption.

Italy's motion to hold next year's meeting in Rome also was rejected.

Schoolboy Swimming

PHILADELPHIA, March 18 (AP)—Youths from California, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania schools won individual championships last night in the first races of the 35th annual National Interscholastic Swimming Championships.

The summaries included:

50-yard freestyle-final—won by Richard Lyon, Pasadena High, Calif.; second, Robert Delozier, Trenton High, N. J.; third, Dick Schofield, Lower Merion High, Pa.; fourth, John Foster, St. Francis Prep, Brooklyn, N. Y.; fifth, Richard Page, St. George's School, R. I. Time 25s.

100-yard breaststroke (judged on fastest heat times)—won by Berkly Leip, Trenton High, time—1m. 8s.; second, Ed Sidwa, East Side High, Newark, N. J., 1m. 8.6s.; third, Win Hardman, Massenutten Military Academy, 1m. 11.5s.

220-yard freestyle—won by Dave Tyler, Mercersburg, 2m. 18.6s.; second, Don Schnabel, Blair Academy, N. J., 2m. 20.6s.; third, Albert Almeida, Blair Academy, N. J., 2m. 21.3s.

And Talking of..Sports-Viewing

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Seeing Sport From Afar

LONDON—Talk of impending television developments in connection with sports, coupled with the recent successful showing of a boxing match on the screen of three West End cinemas while the bout was taking place at hall some distance away, leads me to set down today what I heard Mr. J. L. Baird, world-famed television inventor, say on the subject of public televieiwng not long ago.

"Very soon," he remarked, "we shall, I think I am safe in saying, see the television screen taking its place as a permanent adjunct to the cinema screen. Its first use being to show topical events."

"But," Mr. Baird went on, "as the television screen develops, the time will come, and not be so very far distant, when the television screen will supplant altogether the present cinema screens. When, in fact, stage plays, topical events and cinema films will be broadcast from studios throughout the country to television projectors in every place of entertainment, thus effecting large cinema savings in the cost of circulating films, in addition, of course, to the great step which will have been taken in enabling audiences to see events at the instant they occur.

Scene Storage

"I do not say," Mr. Baird continued, "that cinema film will cease to exist. But I say that it will occupy a similar place to gramophone records in broadcasting today, being used to store scenes and re-enact them at any desired time. I will go a step further, and say that I believe in time to come the public will see, in their theaters, television entertainment in full natural color and stereoscopic relief, the screen showing events coming from all quarters of the globe as they happen."

What have the sport promoters to say to all that?

Presumably that they are being confronted with the prophecy of good money for the sale of television rights. Assuming that they do not adopt the attitude that certain sports-governing bodies did here at one time in regard to radio and prohibit television for the same reason that sound radiocasts have on occasions been banned. Namely because it was thought that they would keep potential customers from attending the event put on the air.

Boat-Race Attendance

Undoubtedly a broadcast—and still more, a satisfactory effort at television—must have this effect in connection with certain types of sports events, such as the Oxford-Cambridge boat race, because, except for a privileged few, it is impossible for a spectator on the actual scene to glimpse more than a snatch of what goes on, while, sitting at home before the radio, he could follow the proceedings from start to finish. Doubtless that is why attendances at the Oxford and Cambridge boat race, though still very big, have fallen quite noticeably in the past few years.

But for most other important events that lend themselves to being put on the air, either for radio or television purposes, it would seem that such transmission cannot properly be considered as liable to keep spectators away from the event concerned. Though of course it might keep them away from something else. Which is one of the arguments put forward by football clubs against the radiocasting of important matches, to which potential patrons might prefer to listen instead of going along to support the local side.

No matter how well the events televised may come through to the viewer, the presentation cannot offer the thrill of being "among those present." It is, at best, a consolation performance for what you might term the overflow audience, for whom—at Cup Finals and things like that—there would be no room on the spot anyway. And it is, of course a greatly appreciated service to those who, through physical handicap or other reasons, are able to share in the thrills of sport only if those thrills are brought to them.

Of course, progress in television is being watched very closely by all entertainment interests with which it could possibly come into competition if the monopoly for transmission were not held by the British Broadcasting Corporation. And, as technical progress proceeds apace, the more interesting it is to watch. From which ever angle you look at it.

Sporting Around the Hub

Hamill Recalled by Bruins

Manager Art Ross put the Bruins through a final practice drill yesterday and they will not be in action again until tomorrow night's affair at the Garden with Canadiens, closing the 1938-39 regular schedule. With Charlie Sands on the sidelines, Ross has ordered Red Hamill, with Hershey, to report to the club. Canadiens will bring Gorges Mantha with them and will be handled by Babe Seibert, defenseman.

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Montreal Victorias and Boston Olympics will go at it again tonight at the Garden. Last night the Vics topped the locals 4 to 2 in a game that bristled with action. The Olympics were handicapped when they lost their star center man in the first minute of play. Coach Hago Harrington is expected back to handle the O's tonight. Russ McConnell, former McGill University high scorer, led the visiting attack although Marcel Bassette picked up more scoring points with two goals and two assists.

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The banquet season is on at Northeastern, with the varsity hockey squad scheduled to meet tomorrow night at the Hotel Manger, and the varsity basketball group slated to hold a Tuesday night get-together at the same place.

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These early southern reports are hard to judge. The Bees seem to be hitting at times, like yesterday, when they out-hit and out-scored the N. Y. Yankees, 9 to 6, and the Red Sox, famed for hitting, are out-hit and out-scored by the Cardinals, 5 to 4. It is all necessary proving ground, but not to be taken as reliable until players come up here under northern skies.

Nate Hurwitz of the Boston Boys' Club, Chairman of the League Directors Committee of the Boston amateur basketball tournament, announces the 16 teams competing in two classes as follows: Class A, Charlestown Boys' Club, Y. M. H. A. Jewels, Burroughs Newsboys, West End House junior varsity, Charlestown Y. M. C. A., winners of the Park Department and Settlement League finals, and the victor in the Dorchester Temple vs. Pals game Monday; Class B, Village Comrades, Ascension Five, Jewelettes, Mayor Tobin Club, Arrow Club, Romans, and winners of the Class B finals of the Settlement and Park Department Leagues. Play-offs will begin at the Boston Y. M. C. A. next Wednesday.

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The Boston Y. M. C. A. is host tonight to Associations from Massachusetts and Maine who have entered the 19th annual two-State "Y" track and field championships. Events will begin at 7:30 at the track in the Huntington Avenue building.

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Harvard's three fencing teams, varsity, jayvee, and freshman, are in New Haven today for the final matches of the season.

San Diego State Faces a Kansas Team for Title

KANSAS CITY, March 18 (AP)—San Diego State, a team which limped into the finals, and Southwestern of Winfield Kan., which no foe yet has jarred from its slow, deliberate style, clash for the National Basketball Championship tonight.

The Californians, beset by injuries from their first tournament game, will be reinforced for the title fight by Capt. Bill Patterson, a fast-shooting forward who boarded a plane on the Pacific coast last night. Patterson, working his way through school as athletic director at the San Diego Y. M. C. A., did not come east with his mates for fear of jeopardizing his job.

With only eight players here and Guard Don LeLauer so crippled he has played only four minutes in the last three games, Coach Morris H. Gross sent out an S O S.

The Aztecs' ranks were even further depleted last night when Milton Phelps, the star point maker, fell in a semifinal game with Peru, Teachers. The Californians won, 49 to 29. He may be able to play tonight.

San Diego, Southern California Conference Champion, opposes a smooth passing Southwestern team which also is handicapped by injuries to a star forward.

Lloyd Tucker, the tournament's highest scorer despite an injury suffered Tuesday, fell as the Kansans downed Glenville, W. Va., State, 46 to 37, and had to retire.

Physical condition and their deliberate offense favor the Kansans tonight. Despite their few reserves the Californians never slowed down their fast breaking attack. Last night they even outsped Peru, the fastest team in the field in earlier games.

Two Swimming Titles Won By Harvard Aces

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 18 (AP)—Bob Kiphuth, looking ahead to the Olympics next year, was happy today as leading eastern college swimmers prepared to launch another assault on existing standards.

The short, stocky Yale and U. S. Olympic swimming coach in 1936 admitted that what he saw last night at the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League individual championships in Yale's pool was "very good" to the eye, and to Uncle Sam's chances in the next Olympics.

Four titles were settled last night as a world's, national intercollegiate and meet marks were broken.

The international mark was shattered by Dick Hough, Princeton ace, in a special 100-yard breast stroke event added to the program. Hough, paced by a couple of Yale youngsters, covered the distance in 59.9s., easily bettering the 1:02.7 mark made by Jack Kasley of Michigan a few years ago and the 1:02.1 record by Dick Skinner of Exeter recently.

Justin Callahan, Columbia leader, and Al Vande Weghe of Princeton each bettered the national intercollegiate and meet 300-yard medley record. Callahan won the event in 3:34.2 and Vande Wege trailed him in 3:38.8. The old mark was 3:39.6 which John Macionis of Yale made three years ago.

The other record breaker was rung up by Eric Cutler of Harvard who slashed through the 440-yard freestyle race in 4:57.6, improving on the meet standard of 5:03.7 set last year by Harry Rawstrom of Springfield College.

In addition to Callahan, whose "iron man" stunt of competing in the 440-yard freestyle a short time after he won the medley netted him only a third. Other title winners were Bob Barrett, Army's only entry, in the 50-yard freestyle and Russell Greenhood, who gave Harvard its second individual crown when he successfully defended the one-meter diving event.

Bermuda Tennis

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 18 (AP)—Two of the favored teams filled in the finals bracket yesterday in the Bermuda Tennis Championships before rain stopped play for the day.

Bobby Riggs of Chicago and Elwood Cooke of Portland, finalists in the singles, whipped the Frank Guernsey-J. Gilbert Hall combination, 6—3, 6—4. Wayne Sabin, beaten by Cooke in the singles Thursday, and John Shostrom of Chicago turned back Cliff Sutter and Dr. Eugene McAuliff, 6—1, 6—2.

In the second round of the women's doubles Katharine Winthrop and Mrs. Virginia Rice Johnson, both of Boston, beat Miss Arguimbeau and Miss West, 6—2, 6—4.

Mid-Winter Shoot

TAMPA, Fla., March 18 (AP)—The Detroit Police pistol team collected most of the trophies and medals at the opening day's team matches of the National Mid-Winter Pistol Matches here yesterday.

The Detroiters stepped out in the four-member team competition to take the Firestone Trophy with a 1,155 but were pushed hard by the U. S. Treasury team which scored a 1,153 and the U. S. Immigration team which turned in 1,148.

Alfred Hemming, Detroit policeman, and Lee E. Echols of the U. S. Treasury Department, each turned in 284 in the Tompkins Memorial Trophy Match, and will shoot it off later. Harry Reeves, Detroit, National mid-winter champion, placed third with a 281.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results March 18

At Bradenton, Fla.: Boston (N) 9, New York (A) 6.

At New Braunfels: St. Louis (A) 3, Philadelphia (N) 0.

At St. Petersburg: St. Louis (N) 5, Boston (A) 4 (12 innings).

At Tampa, Fla.: Cincinnati (N) 5, Detroit (A) 4.

At San Diego, Calif.: San Diego (PC) 4, Pittsburgh (N) 1.

At Los Angeles: Chicago (N) 10, Chicago (A) 2.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes

Sports Editor

The Indoor Track Season

The indoor track season of 1939 will go down in history as one of the most interesting that has ever been held. There were many meets and the competition was of a high order. This form of winter sport has certainly grown in popularity in the United States and promises to continue as one of its major athletic events.

Not only have the colleges done much to popularize it with their various championships, but clubs and other organizations, especially in the eastern part of the country, have offered programs which furnished many a thrill to the followers of this branch of athletics, bringing together as they have athletes from all parts of the country.

Cunningham the Hero

The running of Glenn Cunningham has been the leading feature of the indoor season. As a miler he has demonstrated that he is entitled to be regarded as the greatest indoor runner at that distance of all time. Only once did he bow to his opponents in that event, and then it was after he had run a thrilling 1000-yard race in the same meet.

He did not touch his remarkable world's record of 4m. 4.4s., of last year; but he turned in very good times and would undoubtedly have done better than he did on more than one occasion had he been forced to in order to win.

While it is necessary for a miler to have speed and stamina, it is also necessary that he know how to use them to the best advantage. More than one promising miler has not made the most of these two requisites because he did not use proper judgment in the way he ran his race. And it is in this that Cunningham has marked superiority.

Next year will be an Olympic year and Cunningham will no doubt be a candidate for the United States' team. He did not win the 1500-meter title at Berlin in 1936 and he may not win it at Finland in 1940; but his record to date not only ranks him as the greatest indoor or outdoor miler the United States has ever had; but one of the greatest the world has ever known.

Jack Moakley

"Forty Short Years" is the title of a little booklet written by Bob Kane. It is in honor of Jack Moakley, who is now in his fortieth year as track and field coach at Cornell University. It also gives interesting information regarding all Cornell sports, beginning with the first event, which was a baseball game in which the Cornellians defeated Owego in baseball, 41 to 40, in 1869.

It is safe to say that no college coach has ever served one university for a period of 40 years with such success as has been the case with Moakley at Cornell. His athletic teams have won 10 Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. track and field titles and 17 cross-country championships, and there is in the trophy room at Ithaca one of the few I. C. 4-A. team trophies possessed by any college in the country. As for sportsmanship and fatherly interest in those students who have come under his influence, no athletic coach in the world can point with greater satisfaction.

Chess—By Frederick R. Chevalier

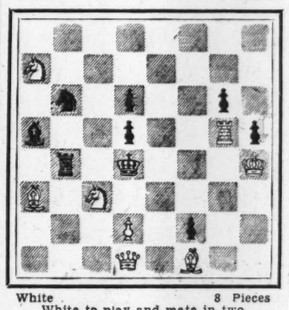
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

March 18 1939

Problem No. 2123

By William B. Rice

Black 9 Pieces



White 8 Pieces

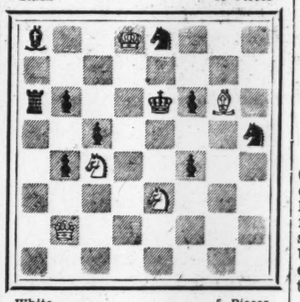
White to play and mate in two

(Pittsburgh Post, Feb. 11, 1923.)

Problem No. 2124

By William B. Rice

Black 10 Pieces



White 5 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(Der Westen, Jan. 24, 1915.)

Solutions to Problems

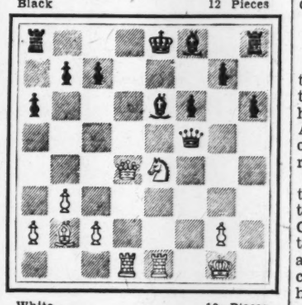
No. 2121. R-Q8

No. 2122. 1. B-R7 threatens
2. R-K3 mate
1. —— Q-B8
2. QxRch
1. —— Q-Kt6
2. QxKtPch
1. —— Q-B6
2. Q-K5ch
1. —— Q-Q3
2. Q-Q5ch
1. —— Q-K7
2. QxBPch
1. —— P-Kt3
2. Q-B6ch
1. —— KtxKt
2. BxKtch

End-Game No. 450. After White plays 1 Q-Kt7, K-R3; 2 QxKtP, Black wins with Kt-R5; 3 K-R2, KtxQ; 4 KxR, Kt-Q4; 5 Resigns.

End-Game No. 451

Black 12 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

White to play and win

(The conclusion to a simultaneous, Pollock vs. Allies, Buffalo, 1893.)

Notes

Washington's Birthday is marked by chess festivities in several states. In Massachusetts, for example, the annual state championship commences on this date. This year there were 17 contestants in the championship event: Chauvenet, Dove, Dawson, Daly, Fleigal, Hersey, Gring, Keller, Lewis, Mulloney, Mitchell, Sturgis, Shapiro, Sharp, Ward, and Taylor.

The Interscholastic Championship attracted Burke from Cambridge, Cole from Lawrence, Hoffman from Worcester, Pease from Springfield, Johns from Deerfield, Gernert from New Bedford.

At the annual meeting of the Massachusetts State Chess Association the following officers were elected: Hon. President, Godfrey L. Cabot; President, George Sturgis, who is also President of the American Chess Federation; Vice-Presidents, H. B. Daly, W. M. P. Mitchell, H. H. Plowden, and R. B. Andres; Secretary, George Ditmars, and Treasurer, Fred Keller.

Newell W. Banks, who visited some of the chess and checker clubs of the country, giving simultaneous exhibitions in both games, is now in Britain. Recently he played 70 games of chess simultaneously in Scotland, losing only one game, and then played 30 chess and 50 checkers. Mr. Banks has been national checker champion for 25 years.

The recent Dutch tournament, commonly referred to as the AVRO tournament, is named after the initials of the "Allgemeen Vereeniging Radio Omroep," which means roughly "General Federation of Radio Enthusiasts," according to the February issue of Chess. In Holland, broadcasting is supported by political organizations, each of the leading parties supporting a broadcasting station by voluntary contributions. The AVRO is the wealthiest of these and is judged conservative as to politics.

L. Prins of Holland recently won a minor tournament at Birmingham, England, with the excellent score of 7-2. The game below shows how he defeated the veteran German Mieses.

Sicilian Defense

Mieses	Prins	Mieses	Prins
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	20 P-B5	QBxP
2 Kt-QB3	Kt-QB3	21 BxB	KtxB
3 P-KKt3	P-KKt3	22 Castles	Kt-Q5
4 B-Kt2	B-Kt2	23 R-Kt	P-B4
5 P-Q3	Kt-B3	24 Q-Q	Q-B3
6 KKt-K2	Castles	25 KtxKt	QxKt
7 Kt-Q5	KtxKt	26 B-Kt5	QR-K
8 PxKt	Kt-Q5	27 R-B	P-R5
9 P-QB3	Kt-B4	28 R-B4	Q-K6ch
10 P-KR4	P-K4	29 R-Q2	B-B3
11 P-R5	P-Q3	30 BxB	QxR
12 B-Q2	P-QKt4	31 B-Kt7	R-B2
13 Q-B2	P-R4	32 QxRP	KR-K2
14 R-R2	P-Kt4	33 K-B2	P-Kt6
15 P-KB4	KPxP	34 B-B6	QxRch
16 PxP	P-KKt5	35 KxQ	R-K7ch
17 B-K4	Kt-K2	36 K-B	P-Kt7
18 P-R6	B-R	Resigns	
19 P-B4	P-Kt5		

Here is one of Flohr's wins in his great Russian triumph:

Grunfeld Defense

Alatortsev	Flohr	Alatortsev	Flohr
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	11 P-K3	Kt-Q2
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	12 P-B3	KtxP
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	13 B-Kt4	R-QB
4 B-Kt5	Kt-K5	14 K-Kt	Kt-K3
5 KtxKt	PxKt	15 B-R5	Castles
6 Q-Q2	B-Kt2	16 P-QKt3	Kt-B4
7 Castles	P-KR3	17 B-K2	P-QKt4
8 B-B4	P-QB4	18 PxKtP	PxP
9 PxP	QxQch	Resigns(a)	
10 BxQ	B-K3		

(a) If 19 PxP, B-B4ch; 20 P-K4, KtxKP and wins.

Gophers Survive First Round Of Hockey Tourney

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 18 (AP)—Paced by the Golden Gophers of Minnesota and the skilled St. Nick's sextet of New York, four top-flight hockey teams emerged as semifinalists in the National A. A. U. championship last night after eight hours of blistering hockey in the first round.

The Minnesotans, 10-1 victors over the Arena A. C. of Philadelphia, meet the St. Nick's sextet in one semifinal match. In the other, the Cleveland American Legion squad, winner 4-3 over the Brock-Halls of this city in a thrill-jammed overtime duel, meets the Club Marquette of Woonsocket, R. I., which played sane, conservative hockey in beating the Massena (N. Y.) Hockey Club, 4-1.

St. Nick's on the strength of its victory over the Waterbury (Conn.) Maroons by an 11-3 count is the favorite. The New Yorkers, their line-ups studded with eastern college stars of others years, had little trouble subduing the rough and ready maroons, who were long on drive but short on skill.

'Plus One'

NEW YORK (AP)—Willie Turnesa, the national amateur golf chamtion, has been accorded a signal honor by the Metropolitan Golf Association in being given a "plus one" rating on the M. G. A. honor roll for 1939.

"Plus one is being used not with the intent that any golfer is better than scratch," said Tommy Tailer, Chairman of the Handicap Committee, "but for the reasons that it is an honor position for our National champion and tends to keep the honor roll in balance."

Two nationally known campaigners were rated at scratch—Frank Strafaci and Dick Chapman—and three others, Tailer, Ray Billows and John P. Burke, at one stroke.

Railway Cup

DUBLIN, March 18 (AP)—Leinster won the Railway Cup in the Irish Football Competition yesterday, defeating Ulster three goals and eight points to three goals and three points.

In hurling Munster scored over Leinster four goals and four points to one goal and six points while Association League of Ireland beat the Scottish League two to one in soccer.

Duckpin Bowling

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP)—Members of eight teams scheduled to roll today in the National Duckpin Bowling Congress aimed at the marks of two Rhode Island shooters.

Tony Carpenter of the Rhode Island Reds, Apponaug, R. I., took the lead in the tourney last night with a grand total of 1,093. His team mate, Nick Paye, was second with 1,076. Carpenter's scores: 357 singles; 343 doubles; 393 team.

College Fencing

Columbia 20, Massachusetts Tech 7.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	35	10	2	149	71	72
Rangers	25	15	6	142	101	56
Toronto	18	19	9	110	100	45
Americans	17	21	10	119	157	44
Detroit	17	24	6	104	126	40
Canadiens	15	23	9	110	139	39
Chicago	12	27	8	89	129	32

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★ Dancing during Dinner
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LEE'S GRILL
Between the Banks on Commerce St.

Commerce and Finance

Nation's Gold Holdings Now 60 P. C. of World's Monetary Total

Business and Industry

Chandler Measure On Rails Approved By Subcommittee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Representative Walter Chandler's measure to permit a railroad to apply for a voluntary reorganization in the courts if the plan is approved by two-thirds of its creditors is favored by a House judiciary subcommittee. The bill will be presented to the whole committee next week.

The bill also provides that if the courts approve the reorganization plan, it must be approved by 75 per cent of all creditors and not less than 60 per cent of each class of creditors before it can become operative.

Jones Recommends

Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Jesse Jones, contends that these percentages were too high and recommended that they be reduced to 66 2-3 per cent of all creditors and 50 per cent of each class. Insurance companies, however, testified before the committee that the 75-60 basis was too low.

As approved by the subcommittee, the bill will not prevent railroads in equity receivership from taking advantage of its provisions. Reorganization cases pending under Section 77 of the Bankruptcy Laws, however, cannot be transferred under the procedure provided in the bill.

Approve Amendments

The subcommittee approved four amendments to the bill, as follows:

1. A limitation of five years on the operation of the reorganization procedure.

2. A requirement that 25 per cent of the security holders and creditors of each class must agree to a proposed reorganization plan before the railroad can take it to the Interstate Commerce Commission for approval.

3. A provision requiring that I. C. C. to determine whether the plan is in the public interest, that it will not impair the ability of the railroad to perform its services, and that it is practicable and feasible.

4. A provision requiring reorganization plans to be dismissed if the railroads fail to carry out their stipulations while the plans are pending in the court.

Waterways Head Protests,

WASHINGTON (AP)—The head of the Government's Inland Waterways Corporation said a railroad aid bill drafted by President Roosevelt's committee of six would vitiate all transportation laws passed since 1883.

T. Q. Ashburn, corporation president, told the House Interstate Commerce Committee that the only proposal of the committee of six railroad executives and labor leaders on which "all can unite" was creation of a new Federal transportation board.

Effect of Legislation

Mr. Ashburn asserted that the legislation would permit the railroads to kill water transportation, destroy the effect of the present system of I. C. C. certificates of convenience and necessity and would authorize the RFC to finance railroads on the railroads' own terms.

The committee of six bill would create a new transportation board, would place heavy tolls on inland water carriers and would give rail carriers greater authority to determine rates and charges.

The witness repeatedly charged that Class 1 railroads were spending large sums of money on "propaganda" to destroy the waterways corporation.

"If the railroads got all the corporation income, it wouldn't pay for one part of the propaganda they've put out to kill us," Mr. Ashburn said. "We made $1,115,000 last year; the railroads spent twice that much trying to kill us."

Offers Rail Bill

Wide World

Walter Chandler
Representative From Tennessee

Germany Shifts Buying of Lumber To Latin America

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department said that Germany had shifted her lumber buying from the Scandinavian countries to Latin America.

A report from the Commercial Attache at Hamburg, Germany, said Germany's purchases of pine lumber and logs from Brazil increased eightfold last year. Buying in Chile also was several times larger.

Prior to 1928, Germany bought much of its lumber in this country, taking over $6,000,000 worth a year. Purchases since have declined to less than $2,000,000 a year.

Board Estimates '39 Corn Acreage At 40-Year Low

WASHINGTON (AP)—Farm officials, faced with serious wheat and feed crop surplus problems, hailed a Federal crop reporting board's forecast today that this year's corn acreage would be the smallest in 40 years and that the area sown to wheat would be 18 per cent less than last year.

The board estimated the acreage to be planted to corn at 92,062,000. This compared with a goal of 96,000,000 established under AAA's crop control program.

The wheat acreage was placed at 65,650,000. While this exceeded the crop control program's goal of 55,000,000 acres, it was 15,000,000 acres less than was seeded for last year's large crop.

The board said that if abandonment of winter wheat should be between 20 and 25 per cent—as was indicated by its December report—and 16,700,000 acres of spring wheat were harvested, the total wheat acreage for harvest would be about 52,700,000 acres.

This compares with 70,221,000 acres harvested last year, 64,422,000 in 1937 and an average of 55,325,000 for the 1927-36 period.

The estimates were based on reports from farmers on their planting intentions.

AAA officials said the report indicated that a large percentage of corn farmers intended to co-operate with the production control program. Co-operators will be eligible for benefit payments of 15 cents a bushel.

Payments to co-operating wheat farmers will be 28 cents a bushel.

The board said it seems likely that the oats acreage will be the smallest in 30 years. Rather large increases were indicated, however, in grain sorghums and barley, used largely for feeding purposes.

Other prospective plantings included:

Oats, 36,393,000 acres, compared with 39,472,000 10-year average, 36,615,000 planted and 35,477,000 harvested last year when production was 1,053,839,000 bushels.

Potatoes, 3,076,000 acres, compared with 3,361,000 10-year average, 3,069,000 planted and 3,007,600 harvested last year when production was 369,297,000 bushels.

Tobacco, 1,695,000 acres, compared with 1,675,000 10-year average and 1,627,000 planted and harvested last year when production was 1,455,970,000 pounds.

Beans (dry edible), 1,727,000 acres, compared with 1,951,000 10-year average and 1,753,000 planted and 1,671,000 harvested last year when production was 15,268,000 bags of 100 pounds each.

Hay (tame), 57,231,000 acres, compared with 55,746,000 10-year average aand 56,309,000 last year when production was 80,299,000 tons.

Wall St. Unimpressed by FTC Arguments on Basing System

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—While Wall Street was inclined to take the Federal Trade Commission's horror-story of the basing point system as one of those things that make appeasement something less than it appears, the reaction of the business community here to the well-worn arguments of the FTC seemed more or less of a stifled yawn.

The stifling was due to the fact that the FTC can make itself extremely troublesome under the various laws given into its charge—the Sherman Act, the Clayton Act, the FTC Act, the Robinson-Patman Act, and the Wheeler-Lea Act of last year, each of which has successively enlarged its probing and citing powers. But it was a yawn, nevertheless, because the Commission's arguments are years old and the answers have all been laid out on the record time and again. The lengthy formal statement given the O'Mahoney Committee last week on basing points differed from the FTC arguments cited in 1934 in the Commission's head-on collision on the subject with NRA (which proved the basing-point system of price quotation) only in a curiously casual reference to the changes of last June in steel pricing methods, and in the weaving in of the two fashionable words "authoritarian" and "totalitarian."

System More Inclusive

The basing point system of price quotes is used in most heavy industry, and probably the bulk of all commodities moving over the railroads under straight commodity rates have been sold on basing-point quotes. As Thurman Arnold recently said, the practice of identical bidding "embraces products as numerous and as varied as cement, iron and steel products, petroleum products, explosives, radio supplies, electrical appliances, paper products, lumber, scientific apparatus, disinfectants, office supplies, plumbing supplies, cables, wire goods, cordage and twine, nails, machinery, salt, blueprint and photo finishing, fire hydrants, matches, fire extinguishers, pliers, denatured alcohol, shoe laces, law books and innumerable miscellaneous items."

He might have made it simpler by adding that nearly all bulky standardized items, like cement, sugar, bricks, sulphuric acid, and steel, are so quoted, plus a lot of less bulky and less standardized ones.

Feeling here is that with so many commodities priced basing point, the FTC's hair-raising appraisal of this system of quoting prices would mean that our democracy must be on its last legs. Some here think it is, but for other reasons.

The horrors expressed by Government officials in recent years over cement and other bids which come out identical "down to the last decimal" are all people feel here, slightly affected. The method of pricing is simple. That is why it is used. Everybody knows the price at the basing point. Everybody knows the freight to Boulder Dam from the basing point. Everybody adds the same two figures together, and gets the same result. That is why everybody uses the system. It simplifies the whole business of quoting and competing.

Competition Is Keen

As for its being non-competitive or "monopolistic" the laugh here is that the industries, best known for its use, like steel, cement, and sugar, are the most competitive of all industries. There is at least enough competition in the steel industry so that U. S. Steel hasn't been able to pay but $1 on the common stock since 1932.

Though stock traders in the last week or two have concluded there is a little play on the upside in the cements, there is enough competition in that gargantuan mass production industry so that cement shares are almost never popular in the Street and the whole industry cries when a few million barrels of cement come in to the Atlantic Seaboard from Belgium. And in sugar, American Sugar Refining, leader of the industry, last year reported only 90 cents on the preferred stock.

The basing point pricing system is just as competitive as any other but it lifts competition to an aboveboard gentleman's sport instead of a back-door system of rebates, secret price slashes, and hidden agreements. It is, broadly speaking, one form of "open price posting."

In the celebrated Sugar Institute case three years ago the Supreme Court found the Sugar Institute guilty of restraint of trade on 45 points, but on the 46th, that of open price posting, not guilty. Competitive price cuts, under the basing point system, are immediately obvious. If, then, the whole industry doesn't want to meet the price cut, it doesn't. If it wants to meet it, it does. Everybody knows what is going on.

Hence, as the FTC pointed out, price wars are short-lived under the basing point system, or better say, price battles are as scarce as actual battles were in the 18th century when maneuvering and deploying troops was as conventionalized an operation as chess. A change in the basing point price either comes to nothing soon or is promptly decisive in forcing all competitors to change.

The basing point price at any moment is agreed; but from moment to moment, or month to month, it is competitive, like the price of cabrides, chocolate bars, or shoe-shines.

It is a method of price stabilization, and official inability to understand it is on all fours with official Washington inability to understand why it is necessary for the Treasury to stabilize foreign exchange bond prices but unnecessary for investment bankers to stabilize secondary offerings. Stabilization, official apologists for exchange funds point out patiently, does not mean holding the price rigid. Neither does open-price posting.

Officials have struggled manfully but ineffectively for years to break up the basing point method of pricing in favor of the f. o. b. mill pirces. They can't get anywhere because, though they call it "collusion" for public consumption, they can't prove collusion, since competitors stick to any particular basing point price without any agreement except the common understanding or concensus that there can be only one price at a time. The basing point price is the consensus of the industry as to what the price should be. Independents, adventurers, mavericks, or farseeing or unusually efficient, or pugnacious producers may try to change it, just as Republicans may try to change the Social Security Act, but if they fail the majority prevails; if they win, the price is dropped or raised—by everybody.

Twisting and turning to avoid paying what nearly everybody else pays—the formal price—government officials have awarded contracts on the basis of 12c decimal-point mistakes; have given the business to the most distant producer just for meanness; have tried to get the law changed; and have positively refused to buy except at f. o. b. mill prices. They tried the latter with the cement people, and the cement people refused to bid. Finally the Department of Justice has sued 18 tire manufacturers for triple damages of $1,053,000 for alleged government loss in buying tires at identical bids. The Federal Trade Commission has attacked identical bids via the Robinson Patman Act, which was never designed to touch the basing point pricing system (in fact, there was eliminated from the bill as originally introduced by Mr. Patman a definition of price as mill price).

Patman Act, which was never designed to touch the basing point pricing system (in fact there was eliminated from the bill as originally introduced by Mr. Patman a definition of price as mill price).

The anti-basing-point arguments of the FTC can be reversed with ease. It points out that if a mill is far from basing point, a next-door neighboring customer gets no better price from that mill than it does from a mill far away in the same area. As an exaggerated example, i. e., to go back to the basing-point simplicissimus, the pre-1924 Pittsburgh-plus plan, a customer in Worcester got the same price from a Worcester steel mill as he got from a Pittsburgh steel mill. He had to pay the "phantom freight" from Pittsburgh if he bought locally. The Worcester mill "absorbed" or pocketed that freight.

That argument works in either direction. It can be made to show a great advantage to the Worcester mill (it had to sell at a high profit or nothing). It can be made to show a great advantage to the Pittsburgh mill (it could sell even as far away as Worcester without suffering on account of the distance).

There have been two major changes in steel-pricing technique since Pittsburgh-plus. First, instead of one basing point, there are now 82, for different commodities and different parts of the country. Second are the changes made last June. The FTC testimony before the O'Mahoney Committee made out they were unimportant but they weren't considered so here. Chicago had been a basing point for steel, but by convention its prices had been $2 above Pittsburgh. Birmingham had its fixed premium above Pittsburgh. These differences were cut out. The basing-point price at Pittsburg, Chicago, and Birmingham is now the same. Other changes were of the same nature; hence the new name, "identical-price basing-point system."

(To Be Continued)

U. S. Gold Hoard Reaches Aggregate Of $15,000,000,000

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP)—The latest European events have pushed the gold holdings of the United States Treasury past the $15,000,000,000 mark.

Every time European owners of wealth get jittery about international politics, they rush their surplus cash to the United States for safekeeping, and considerable gold comes here to pay for dollar credits.

Over 60 P. C. of World's Gold

The Treasury's newest gold acquisitions sent its total to more than 60 per cent of all the monetary gold in the world and to nearly half the estimated $33,000,000,000 worth of gold owned either by governments or private persons.

The United States total of $15,000,000,000 compares with England's $1,800,000,000, France's $3,000,000,000, Germany's $115,000,000 (including more than $80,000,000 confiscated from the Czech National Bank), Italy's $210,000,000, Holland's $995,000,000, Belgium's $582,000,000, and Switzerland's $714,000,000. All the gold in Europe is barely more than $8,000,000,000.

In this country, gold is so plentiful, except to private persons who are prohibited from having it, that storage is the big problem. About $6,000,000,000 of the metal is buried in the new vaults specially constructed for the purpose at Fort Knox, Ky. The rest is distributed around the Federal Reserve Banks, particularly New York and San Francisco.

Since 1933, the Treasury had acquired nearly $11,000,000,000 of its present gold holdings. Before then gold was valued throughout the world at $20.67 per ounce. On Jan. 30, 1934, President Roosevelt raised the price to $35 per ounce and this standard is informally accepted throughout the world, although no other country has an effective price of its own. About $2,000,000,000 of this country's gold hoard represents a profit resulting from the revaluation effected by the President.

President's Request Debated

Congress now is debating the President's request for an extension from June 30 of this year until sometime in 1941 of his power to change the gold value of the dollar again. This legislation would enable him to raise the price of gold to a maximum of $41.34, or to lower it.

Today's daily statement of the U. S. Treasury showed gold assets at $15,005,239,730.72, an increase of $22,154,006.06 over the previous day.

No. States Power Negotiating With Underwriting Group

NEW YORK (AP)—R. F. Pack, director of Northern States Power Co., of Wisconsin, said the company still was negotiating for the sale of bonds through underwriters.

"Northern States Power Co., of Wisconsin," he said, "is not inviting competitive bidding for its proposed financing but is continuing the negotiations for the sale of its bonds to an underwriting group to be headed by Smith, Barney & Co.

"At a recent hearing before the Securities and Exchange Commission, Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., indicated their intention to submit a bid for the bonds. The company will consider this bid when it is received.

"The company, of course, reserves the right in the sale of its bonds to consider only the best interests of the company.

"It must be understood that any action taken by the company is necessarily subject to the approval of the Securities and Exchange Commission."

U.S.-Czechoslovakian January Trade Off

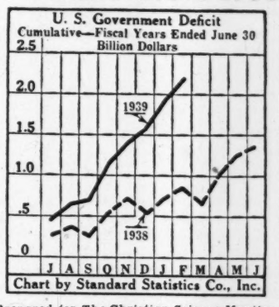
WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department disclosed that American trade with Czecho-Slovakia showed a sharp curtailment in January.

Czecho-Slovakia, which formerly sold large quantities of glassware, textiles, pottery and other articles to the United States, shipped only $959,000 worth of goods to this country in that month compared with $2,876,000 in the same month last year.

The effect of the German annexation of Sudetenland industrial areas did not become apparent in foreign trade figures for a few months because of the shipment of orders placed before the annexation.

United States exports to Czecho-Slovakia dropped to $1,204,000 in January, compared with $1,888,000 in January, 1938.

U. S. Deficit Billion Dollars Above 1938



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

As may be noted on the accompanying chart, the federal deficit for the first eight months of the present fiscal year was more than a billion dollars higher than a year ago.

It will also be noted that, whereas in three different months of the 1937-38 year the deficit dropped because of an excess of receipts over expenditures, the increase in the current year continued in every month through February, although income tax receipts in March are likely to cause a dip.

Commodity Prices Increase 0.4 P. C. In Week of March 11

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Wholesale commodity prices increased 0.4 per cent during the week ended March 11 to equal the year's high point reached early in January, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

A rise in the building materials index to the highest level reached since June of last year and advancing prices for farm products, mainly livestock and grains, largely accounted for the increase which brought the all-commodity index to 77.0 per cent of the 1926 average. The combined index of 813 price series is 0.5 per cent above a month ago and 3.5 per cent below a year ago.

Seven of the 10 major commodity groups averaged higher during the week. The increases ranged from 0.1 per cent for chemicals and drugs to 1.2 per cent for farm products. Foods was the only group to register a decrease.

The raw materials group index rose 0.7 per cent to the highest point of the year as a result of higher prices for agricultural commodities, crude petroleum, tankage, and crude rubber.

Commodity groups	Mar. 11, 1939	Mar. 4, 1939	Mar. 12, 1938	Mar. 13, 1937
All commodities	77.0	76.7	79.8	87.2
Farm products	68.0	67.2	71.7	93.6
Foods	71.4	71.5	73.8	87.3
Hides & lea prods	92.5	92.3	94.2	104.2
Textile products	66.0	65.9	67.8	77.2
Fuel & lgt materls	73.6	73.3	78.3	77.2
Metls & Metl prds	94.5	94.5	96.1	95.5
Building materials	90.2	89.6	90.6	95.7
Chemicals & drugs	76.3	76.2	78.6	87.3
Housefurnshg gds	86.6	86.6	89.6	89.8
Miscellaneous	73.4	73.2	74.5	77.9
Raw materials	71.2	70.7	73.8	89.7
Semimfctrd articls	74.5	74.5	75.6	89.7
Finished products	80.5	80.4	83.6	86.1
All commodities other than farm prods	79.0	78.9	81.6	85.8
All commodities other than farm products and foods	80.6	80.4	82.9	85.4

Increase in Auto Output Past Week

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's Automotive reports estimated automobile production this week at 86,725 units, compared with 84,095 last week and 57,555 this week last year.

It reported sales showing continued gains over last year's figures.

Sales at Retail 3 to 7 Per Cent Above 1938 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—The spring rise in retail trade lost some momentum during the past week, but merchants regarded unfavorable weather as a primary factor in the slow-down, Dun & Bradstreet reported in its weekly business review.

"With snow and rain hindering the expansion of spring buying, retail trade had difficulty in bettering its total of the preceding week," asserted the survey.

"Men's and women's apparel was most severely affected, a number of stores reporting that sales in these departments were below the corresponding week of 1938 despite the earlier date of Easter this year.

"The low volume a year ago and the earlier Easter this year combined to make the year-to-year comparison favorable. The average for the whole country was estimated 3 to 7 per cent higher than in the 1938 period.

"As inclement weather caused many stores in New England and the East to hold back advertising campaigns on Spring goods, sales tended to lag; volume in the East remained above last year's level by 1 to 4 per cent, but New England trade dropped behind by 1 or 2 per cent. In the Middle West industrial re-employment continued to boost retail volume, sending it above the 1938 figure by about 2 to 5 per cent.

"Sentiment improved in the South, with the more favorable conditions for field work, and buying expanded rather sharply; sales were higher than a year ago by 3 to 8 per cent. In the Southwest, results were irregular, the average comparison with last year falling between plus 2 and minus 6. The slump in the dairy market had an adverse effect on purchasing in the country districts of the Northwest and volume for the entire area was unchanged compared with a year ago. Heavier buying in most large centers sent Pacific Coast sales 5 to 10 per cent above the 1938 level.

"Postponement of spring promotions due to adverse weather conditions was reflected in wholesale markets, principally in a decline in re-order activity.

"There were reports that stores with merchandise on order were calling it out more slowly, but these cases were infrequent. Most merchants who had not already completed spring assortments appeared anxious to do so as early as possible, anticipating a sharp expansion in consumer purchasing as soon as the weather became more favorable.

"Compared with the same week a year ago the volume of orders placed was between 4 and 8 per cent larger."

United Cork Investments

WASHINGTON—The Securities and Exchange Commission approved a program proposed by United Corp. to invest $8,000,000 of its current funds over a period of six months in high grade non-utility securities.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Some time ago I reviewed in this column the growth of the Building Societies in England. The building and sale of dwelling houses on the scale of the last decade has been possible only through the activities of the Building Societies. Purchasers of houses with moderate incomes have been able to borrow from the societies at a cheap interest rate and in amount up to practically the full cost of the house. The Building Societies have lent the money in part on mortgage secured on the house, and in part on collateral security of funds provided by the builders of the houses.

At its best this system enabled working people of modest income but relatively secure position to own their own houses and gradually pay off their mortgage indebtedness out of income over a period of years. At its worst the system in the hands of jerry builders became a high pressure sales campaign to force badly built houses into the hands of people who could ill afford them.

Abuses Aired in Court

The abuses of the system have recently been given publicity in a law suit against a purchaser of a house with the help of a building society mortgage. The court came to the conclusion that the mortgage deed supposed to have been signed by the purchaser was in fact forged. It found established the purchaser's claim that the house was badly built and of wretched materials. But the remedy lies against the builder, not the lender of money with which the house was purchased. It is inconceivable that the building society did not inspect the property upon which it agreed to lend money; but the loan is taken at the risk of the borrower, and the lender can hardly be made responsible for defect in the security upon which he has lent.

But what troubled the building society movement most in this case was the claim of the purchaser that the Building Society was acting contrary to its own rules in lending money upon the collateral security of builders' funds. The rules permit the society to lend money upon mortgage of property. The court was of the opinion that this claim failed, and that the Societies were doing nothing illegal in lending upon collateral security, even though such loans were contrary to their own rules. The rules might be stricter than the law required.

Indecision on this point is dangerous to the building society movement, which has built up a very large part of its business upon collateral security. To clear up the matter, Sir John Simon announced the introduction of a Bill to Parliament, to deal with "some aspects" of the law relating to building societies.

Stock Exchange Letter

The Stock Exchange Committee has sent a letter to brokers and issuing houses expressing the opinion that preference shareholders should have adequate voting rights, bearing some reasonable relation to the capital subscribed. The reasonableness of the relationship is not defined rigidly, but will be considered by the committee for each case on its merits.

This standard of conduct will of course only have effect upon cases involving raising new capital, or sales of business, where the securities are to be dealt in on the Stock Exchange over which the Committee has jurisdiction. But within these limits the proposal will operate to prevent disenfranchisement of preference shareholders, who in many cases do in fact carry an equity risk, and to increase the stake which those who would control a business must hold in the concern. A bare majority of common stock will be inadequate where preference shareholders have also a vote.

The Stock Exchange Committee is also of the opinion that a holding company, or one doing a large amount of business through subsidiaries, which applies for permission to deal in its securities on the Exchange, should circulate to all shareholders a consolidated balance sheet, and profit and loss account. In future it proposes that permission to deal should only be granted to companies which give an undertaking to circulate the required consolidated statements.

Business Rises

The Economist's index of business activity, adjusted for normal seasonal variations, showed a sharp rise in January, to 104, from the lowest 1938 figure of 100½ in December. The index is based on 1935 as 100. The only component series which declined in January were postal receipts, building activity, and Town bank clearings. December iron and steel production was low and January's high because the new lower prices, announced some time ago, became operative for deliveries in January.

The rise of unemployment above 2,000,000 has drawn another of the periodic and generally ineffective public attacks on this problem. The usual statements abound, to the point that something must be done. There are however two new developments in the air.

One is the talk in Government circles of tying up unemployment and national defense. The proposals range from something along the lines of the CCC camps in the United States, to the more extreme suggestion that the unemployed lose their relief payments if they refuse to join the army, or dig underground shelters, or do other military work. Probably the present talk along these lines is a try out to get public reaction.

A second strange development is the report that a committee of Trade Unionists, appointed some months ago by the movement to review the problem, has concluded that unemployment is not to be solved in political terms, and that it is just poppycock for the Labor party to chant in unison that the unemployment problem will only be solved under socialism. There seems to be a struggle going on to suppress this report which is so unpalatable to the orthodox labor party member. It's as if a Republican committee found something right about Roosevelt!

Wallace Cites Violators Of the Commodity Act

WASHINGTON—Secretary Wallace cited five New Yorkers and two brokerage concerns for alleged violation of the Commodity Exchange Act.

Those cited were Joseph Buchhalter, Alexander Eisemann, William C. Durant, Catherine L. Durant, wife of William C. Durant, Clement B. Johnson, H. W. Armstrong & Company and Alexander Eisemann & Company.

The citations grew out of trading operations in grain futures contracts on the Chicago Board of Trade.

Mr. Wallace charged those cited had used "fraudulent" methods in promoting a trading "scheme some times called the Buchhalter plan of trading."

Niles-Bement-Pond Co.

HARTFORD—Niles-Bement-Pond Co. awarded a general contract for its new plant at Charter Oak Park for the Pratt & Whitney division to James Stewart Co. of New York. The plant will contain approximately 700,000 square feet. Ground will be broken immediately and completion early next fall is required. Estimates indicate a total cost of roughly $2,500,000 for the project.

United Engineering Net Second Best in History

PITTSBURGH (AP) — Reflecting heavy replacement and expansion machinery programs, particularly in the steel industry, the United Engineering & Foundry Company reported its 1938 net earnings were second largest in its history.

George T. Ladd, President of the concern, said the net return of $3,192,619, after preferred stock dividends, were considered "gratifying," even through they were approximately $1,000,000 less than those of 1937, the record year.

Earnings amounted to $3.82 a share of common stock outstanding and in 1937 were $4.86 a share.

FSCC to Buy Flour, Cereal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation has been authorized to make additional purchases, not to exceed 315,000 barrels of whole-wheat graham flour and up to 180,000 barrels of whole-wheat breakfast cereal, for relief distribution, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced. The program is designed to assist producers further in disposing of current stocks of surplus wheat.

Orange Crop Estimated At 75,871,000 Boxes

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Crop Reporting Board estimated the total United States orange crop for the current season at 75,871,000 boxes, or a reduction of 5,060,000 boxes last season and 49,577,000 boxes for the 1927-1936 10-year average.

The grapefruit crop for this season was estimated at 40,896,000 boxes, or the same as a month ago, and compared with 31,093,000 boxes last season and 30,440,000 boxes the 1936-37 season.

The California lemon crop was estimated at 10,686,000 boxes, compared with 9,355,000 last season.

The board estimated Florida lime production at 95,000 boxes, compared with 70,000 last season.

The total California orange crop was estimated at 42,650,000 boxes. The board said severe winds in southern California during mid-February caused heavy losses to the orange crop and caused a slight reduction in the lemon crop.

The prospective production of Florida oranges, including tangerines, was estimated at 29,900,000 boxes.

The estimated grapefruit production by States was: Florida, 21,000,000 boxes; California, 1,896,000; Texas, 15,000,000, and Arizona 3,000,000.

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Blackstone Savings Bank	Mar. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Home Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Union Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Apr. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Apr. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Mar. 20
Medford Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Apr. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Apr. 10
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Apr. 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 15

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AN UNDERCOVER IMPETUS TO HIGHER STOCK PRICES

It will pay you to read the above leading article in our March 22 issue. This timely analysis discusses extremely important bullish factors that are being overlooked by the rank and file of investors whose actions are usually based upon superficial factors rather than fundamentals.

Don't Miss These Features

Read also in our March 22 issue "A Stock With 60% Higher Earnings Than in 1929", "North American Company Analyzed", "What's Ahead for Cigarette Stocks?", "5 Medium Grade Bonds for Income", "Outlook for the Liquor Stocks?", "Characteristics of Stable Income Stocks", "Technical Position of the Market" and our complete investment Service Section which contains definite recommendations for income and appreciation.

What Course If War Comes?

It is our opinion that a general war in Europe is unlikely this year. However, for the benefit of investors who wish to provide for every contingency, we will send without extra cost to anyone returning this "ad" a valuable study pointing out what is likely to happen to our markets in the event of war. The analysis, "If War Comes", is now well worth reading. Return this "ad" and $1 for our next 4 issues and our latest stock ratings and data book covering 1600 stocks. Better still, send $5 for a six months' subscription including confidential Advice Privilege.

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Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	1,000,000
Previous day	1,470,190
1939 volume to date	52,044,427
1938 volume to date	47,086,720

Stocks Continue To Drop, Leaders Off 1 to 4 Points

NEW YORK, March 18 (AP)—Further nervous selling in the stock market, apparently inspired by renewed European war tension, knocked down leaders 1 to 4 points today on top of yesterday's sharp relapse.

Dealings were fast at the start, with blocks of 1,000 to 6,000 shares changing hands on the decline. There was a slow-down in the final hour but recovery signs were scarce.

At Amsterdam, the only important overseas market open today, prices pointed downward.

Bonds fell almost as fast as stocks. Grain futures were higher and other commodities mixed.

Prominent losers in the share list included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, du Pont, Westinghouse, U. S. Gypsum, Montgomery Ward, U. S. Rubber, American Telephone, Santa Fe, Anaconda, and J. C. Penney.

Aircrafts were a bit more resistant than other groups, with the latest foreign developments indicating a speedier rearmament race.

Business news was all but ignored as international affairs held the limelight.

Bonds Off Sharply

The bond market was plunged into further gloom today when heavy offerings in all divisions carried leaders down 1 to 4 or more points.

As in the case of stocks, the fresh flareup of European political troubles was credited with bringing out better than average Saturday attendance in bond houses.

At the start of the final hour, U. S. Governments were down as much as ½ point, with longer term Treasury issues in greatest supply.

Corporate bonds prominent in the 1 to 4 point downward range included International Hydro-Electric 6s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, American & Foreign Power 5s, Southern Railway 4s, Pere Marquette 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Central Railroad of New Jersey 5s, and Baltimore & Ohio first 5s.

German dollar bonds were offered fairly freely in the foreign group but losses were held to less than a point. French stamped 7½s lost more than a point and Czech 8s of 1951 yielded another 2. Panama 5s of 1963 gave up more than 5 points of recent gains.

Market Opinions

Hornblower & Weeks, New York—Technically, the market, as measured by the Dow Jones industrial average, has retreated fractionally below the lower limits of the 144-147 area, where normally support should be encountered in order to maintain the general direction of prices upward. However, whenever selling of an emotional character takes place there are means of gauging its likely extent or duration. The September and January war scares are cases in point.

J. S. Bache & Co., New York—Hides: Until there is a revival in tanner interest in spot hides, do not believe a substantial advance can be maintained.

Crude rubber: Until the political atmosphere clears, the likelihood is that a further sagging in prices will be witnessed.

Cocoa: An excellent business in actuals has been consummated during the past week with hedge lifting against these sales combining with manufacturers' support to give futures a relatively steady undertone.

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Prev. Day	Yr. Ago
Call loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	1 %
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1½
Com Paper			
Prime	3/8@ ¾	3/8@ ¾	1
Time Money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1¼
4-6 months	1½	1½	1½
Bar silver	42¾c	42¾c	44¾c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1¼%
Com paper	1	1	¾@1
Time money	1½	1½	1½

Bankers Acceptance Market

30 days	½@⅝%	½@⅝%	½@⅝%
60 days	½@⅝%	½@⅝%	½@⅝%
90 days	½@⅝%	½@⅝%	½@⅝%
4 months	½@½	½@½	½@½
5-6 months	⅝@⅝%	⅝@⅝%	⅝@⅝%

London Market

Short bills	⅞%	⅞%	⅞%
3 months bills	⅞%	⅞%	⅞%
Bar gold	148s 6½d	148s 6d	140s 5½d
Bar silver	20d	20¼d	20¼d

Central Bank Rates

Per Cent		Per Cent	
Atlanta	1½	Bucharest	3½
Boston	1½	Calcutta	3
Chicago	1½	Danzig	4
Cleveland	1½	Lisbon	4-4½
Dallas	1½	London	2
Kansas City	1½	Helsingfors	4
Minneapolis	1½	Buenos Aires	3½
New York	1	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	1½	Ottawa	2½
Richmond	1½	Oslo	3½
San Francisco	1½	Paris	2
St. Louis	1½	Rita	4
Athens	6	Prague	3
Amsterdam	2	Stockholm	2½
Berne	1½	Rome	4½
Berlin	4	Tokyo	3.29
Brussels	2½	Sofia	4
Budapest	4	Warsaw	4½

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, March 18

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe

Sterling	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.68¼	$4.68⅜	$4.2397
Cables	4.68¼	4.68¼	4.2397
France—franc	.0264⅜	.0264¾	††
Belgium—belga	.1683	.1683	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2264	.2265	$
Italy—lira	.0526⅛	.0526¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4014	.4014	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5309	.5308	$
Sweden—krona	.2412	.2412	.4537
Norway—krona	.2353	.2353	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2091	.2091	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0086½	.0086½	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0258	.0258	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1985	.1985	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1893	.1893	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0426½	.0426½	.0748
Dumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233	.0233	.0298

South America

Argentina—peso†	.2310	.2315	.7187
Brazil—milreis†	.0590	.0590	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol	.0225	.0225	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.3750	.3750	1.7510

Far East

Japan—yen	.2731	.2732	.8440
India—rupee	.3506	.3502	.6180
Java—florin	.5323	.5326	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2909	.2914	*
Shanghai—dol	.1619	.1619	*
Straits Stlmnts—dol	.5445	.5451	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000

Canada

Canada—dollar	.9944	.9962½	1.6931

Mexico

Mexico—peso	.2020	.2020†	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Nominal. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. ††Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
64¾	55	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	62½	62½	62½	Mar17
130	126	Abbott pf (4½)	1	130	130	130	Mar10
45	38	Acme Steel (1)	1	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	Mar16
11	8⅝	Adams Exp (.20e)	5	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
25	19⅝	Adams-Millis (¼g)	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ¾
27½	24	Addressog (1.40)	6	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	Mar17
65⅜	54¼	Air Reduction (1a)	3	54¾	54¼	54¼	— ¾
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Appl	4	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
10	9	Alaska Juneau (1)	22	9⅛	9	9	
1¼	⅞	Allegheny Corp	8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
12¾	8⅞	Alleghany pf xw	6	11¼	10½	10½	Mar17
14⅞	10	Alleghany pf $30 ww	13	11⅞	11½	11⅞	— ⅜
13⅜	9	Alleghany pf $40 ww	4	11¼	11¼	11¼	Mar17
19	13	Alleghany pr pf	1	15	15	15	—1
28¼	20	Allegheny-Lud Steel	19	20⅝	20½	20⅜	— ⅝
11½	8¼	Allen Industries	2	9	9	9	
193	170½	Al Chem & Dye (6)	4	170	170	170	—1½
13½	11¼	Allied Kid (½)	1	12	12	12	Mar14
13⅜	11⅜	Allied Mills (⅜e)	4	12¼	12	12⅛	
11⅜	8⅜	Allied Stores	25	9⅛	8¾	9⅛	— ¼
70	61	Allied St pf (5)	2	67½	66	66	—2½
48⅜	39½	Allis-Ch Mfg (¼g)	17	41½	40¼	40¾	—1
19⅞	15½	Alpha P Cem (¼g)	1	16½	16½	16½	— ½
2⅜	1⅞	Amal Leather	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
19	17½	Amal Leather pf	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	Jan 20
69½	60¼	Amerada Corp (2)	2	62½	62½	f2½	—1½
24¼	19½	Am Ag Ch Del (.35g)	6	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅝
17¾	13⅞	Am Bank Note(.20g)	4	19¾	19½	19½	— ¼
115⅛	112	Am Ch & C pf (5)	1	115⅛	115¼	115⅛	Mar 9
122¾	116	Am Chicle (4a)	2	120	119½	120	Mar17
8¾	6⅛	Am Colortype	7	7½	7¼	7¼	— ½
11⅛	8¾	Am Comi Alcohol	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
10½	8½	Am Crystal Sugar	2	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
5⅜	3¼	Am Encaus Tiling	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
5½	5	Am European	1			5	Feb 21
3⅜	2⅞	Am For Power	10	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
16½	12	Am & F P $6 pf	2	14½	14	14	— ¾
20½	15¾	Am & F P $7 pf	7	16¼	16	16¼	—1¼
9¾	7½	Am & F P 2 pf	2	8	8	8	+ ¼
15	13¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	Mar17
5¼	4⅛	Am Hide & Leather	12	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
34¼	30	Am Hide & L pf (1k)	1	31½	31¼	31¼	Mar17
46⅞	43¼	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	46	46	46	
1⅞	1⅜	Am Ice	3	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
18¼	14½	Am Ice pf	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
7¾	6	Am International	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
30⅜	21½	Am Locomotive	17	2	21¾	22½	—1¼
79½	65	Am Locomot pf	3	66	66	66	Mar17
15¾	13	Am M & Fdy (.80)	5	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
4½	3⅜	Am M & Met	9	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅜
40⅛	32	Am Metal (¼g)	6	34½	33½	34½	— ¼
122	120½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	122	122	122	Jan 26
7	5⅜	Am Power & Lt	59	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
49¾	38	Am P&L $6 pf (1½k)	7	41¼	41½	44¼	— ¼
44¾	32⅜	Am P&L $5pf (1¼k)	10	38¾	38	38½	—1½
18⅜	14	Am Rad & St S	101	14¾	14	14¾	— ⅜
22¾	16⅛	Am Roll Mill	21	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	— ⅜
72½	62½	Am Roll Mill pf	1	62	62	62	—1
15⅝	13¾	Am Saf Razor (1.20)	9	14	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
20	15½	Am Seating (½e)	4	15	14¾	14⅞	— ⅝
53⅜	41⅜	Am Smelt & R (½g)	34	42⅞	42¼	42⅞	—1¼
135½	129½	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	135½	135½	135½	Mar17
64¼	60	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	63½	63½	63½	Mar16
41	29¼	Am Steel Fdrs	32	29⅞	29	29⅞	—1⅛
13⅛	8½	Am Stores	9	10½	10	10¼	— ¼
14½	13	Am Stove (.20g)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¾
22½	19¼	Am Sugar Ref	6	20¼	20	20	
91⅞	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	83	83	83	
18½	17	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	5	17½	17½	17½	Mar17
170⅛	149⅛	Am Tel & Tel (9)	25	158	156¾	157	—3
87½	80⅛	Am Tobacco (5)	2	83¼	83	83	— ⅞
89¾	83½	Am Tob B (5)	2	84¾	84½	84½	—1½
153	147	Am Tob pf (6)	5	150¾	149	149	Mar17
8¾	5⅞	Am Type Fdrs	4	6	6	6	— ¼
14⅝	11⅝	Am Water Wks	42	11⅞	11½	11¾	— ⅜
93½	82	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	12½	12½	12½	+ ½
6¾	5	Am Woolen	9	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
43½	36	Am Woolen pf	3	37	35½	36	
7¾	5⅝	Am Zinc L&S	6	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
33	30	Am Zinc pr pf	2	29¼	29	29¼	Feb 18
36¼	26	Anaconda (¾g)	121	26⅝	26½	26½	— ½
54⅞	45	Anacon W & C	1	46	46	46	—1
20¼	17	Anchor H Gl (.15g)	2	18	18	18	— ¼
15⅝	11½	Andes Copper (⅛e)	1	11½	11½	11½	Mar16
2½	2¼	A P W Paper	1	2½	2½	2½	Mar14
29½	24¾	Arch-Dan-M (¼g)	1	23½	23½	23½	—1¼
103⅜	101	Armour Del pf (7)	2	101¾	101¾	101¾	+ ⅛
6⅛	4¾	Armour Ill	12	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
52	44	Armour Ill pr pf	2	45	44	44	Mar17
65	65	Armour Ill pf	1	65	65	65	Jan 4
58	45	Armstr'ng Cork(¼g)	4	44½	44	44	—1
13	9⅝	Arnold Cons (⅜g)	3	12	11¾	11¾	— ¼
10⅜	8	Artloom Corp	11	8⅞	8½	8⅞	— ¼
10⅜	7⅞	Assd Dry Goods	8	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	78	78	78	Mar15
54½	51½	Assd D G 2 pf	1	53½	53½	53½	— ½
36	33	Associates Inv (2)	1	35½	35½	35⅛	Mar17
42⅞	31½	Atch T & S F	65	33¼	31¾	33	—1⅛
71	59¼	Atch T & S F pf (1g)	2	62	62	62	—3
30½	20	Atl Coast Line	8	20⅞	20¼	20½	— ¾
10½	6¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	8	8	8	
18	11	Atl G & W Ln pf	2	15	14½	14½	—2½
23½	20⅞	Atl Refining (1)	8	21¼	21	21	— ¾
110	106½	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	108¾	108¾	108¾	Mar16
8⅜	7⅞	Atlas Corp (½e)	17	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
4¾	4	Atlas Corp pf (3)	5	45¼	44¾	44¾	—1½
66¾	57	Atlas Powder (½g)	3	62	60⅜	60⅝	Mar17
6½	5	Atlas Tack	1	6	6	6	Mar17
4⅜	3⅜	Auburn Auto	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
3⅞	2¾	Aust Nichols	1	3	3	3	
8⅞	6	Aviation Corp	26	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛

B

17⅜	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	26	14	13½	13⅞	
8¾	5½	Balt & Ohio	28	6	5⅞	6	— ⅛
10⅜	6¾	Balt & Ohio pf	6	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅜
30½	20½	Bangor & Ar (2½)	2	24¼	24¼	24¼	Mar17
21½	15⅜	Barber Asphalt	4	16¾	16½	16⅜	— ¼
13	9½	Barker Bros	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Mar17
19½	13¾	Barnsdall Oil (1)	27	15⅞	15	15½	— ½
21¼	18	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	2	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ¼
20¾	17½	Beatrice Cream (1a)	3	19½	19¼	19¼	— ¼
100	98½	Beatrice pf ww (6)	1	100	100	100	Mar16
135	121	Beech-Nut Pack(4a)	1	123	123	123	Mar11
8⅞	7½	Belding-Hem (.70)	4	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
73⅝	72¾	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	Jan 20
29¾	22¾	Bendix Aviation	38	24½	23¼	24	
21½	18⅞	Benef Ind Ln (.45g)	6	19¾	19½	19¾	— ⅛
52¾	51½	Benef Ind Ln pf(2½)	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	—1⅜
57½	49	Best & Co (1.60a)	1	54½	54½	54½	—1¼
80	60¼	Beth Steel	169	66½	65	65⅜	—2½
18	16½	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	3	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
115	106¼	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	2	111	110¾	110¾	—1¼
27	22	Bigelow-Sanford	3	23½	22¾	23	—2
22½	17½	Black&Decker (1)	1	18½	18½	18½	— ¼
17¾	13	Blaw-Knox	11	12¾	12½	12⅝	— ⅜
34¾	24¼	Boeing Airplane	31	27	26¼	26¾	— ¾
28½	22¼	Bohn Al & Br (¼g)	5	25¼	24½	24½	Mar17
19⅜	12½	Bond Stores (.80)	3	18	17½	18	
21⅜	16½	Borden Co (.30g)	35	19½	18	19¼	— ½
32	23⅜	Borg-Warner (¾g)	37	28⅛	27⅝	28⅛	— ½
2¾	2	Boston & Maine	2	2½	2½	2½	Mar16
27	24	Bower Roll B (2)	2	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+1⅛
7¾	6	Brewing Corp (.30g)	12	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
15⅞	11½	Bridgeport Brass	13	12½	12⅛	12½	— ⅛
31⅞	22½	Briggs Mfg (¾g)	36	24	23½	23¾	—1⅛
39½	34½	Briggs & Strat (3)	2	38	38	38	Mar17
47	43	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	2	46¼	45½	46¼	+ ¼
2	1½	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	1½	1½	1½	
10	8	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Mar15
13⅞	9⅞	Bklyn-Man Tr	16	9⅝	9⅝	9½	— ⅜
43½	36¼	Bklyn-M Tr pf	3	35⅜	35¼	35⅜	— ⅞
13⅛	15⅞	Bklyn Un Gas	5	16¼	16	16¼	— ¼
35	31½	Brown Shoe (½g)	3	35	34¼	35	+ ⅝
14⅞	10¾	Br'wick-Balke (¼g)	25	13½	13¼	13½	— ¼
13⅛	10	Bucyrus-Erie	28	10¼	10⅛	10¼	— ¼
8	6	Budd Mfg	42	6	5⅞	5¾	— ⅜
5⅝	4⅛	Budd Wheel	31	4⅜	4	4	— ⅛
30	23¼	Bullard Co	8	24⅜	23½	23½	—1½
34½	24¾	Bulova Watch (2)	8	29	28¼	29	— ½
15⅜	12¾	Burling Mills (1)	7	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
13¼	15½	Burr Ad Mach (.20g)	8	15½	15⅜	15½	
23⅛	19⅜	Bush Terminal	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
9⅛	7¼	Butler Bros (.15g)	15	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅜
23¾	19½	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	22½	22½	22½	Mar16
4½	3½	Butte Cop & Zinc	8	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ¼
13¼	9	Byers (AM) Co	6	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
17⅞	14½	Byron Jackson (¼g)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Mar17

C

19½	15¾	Calif Packing	7	18½	17⅞	17⅞	Mar17
49¾	48½	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	48½	48½	48½	Mar 1
2⅛	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	25	1	1	1	
8⅝	6½	Calumet & Hec	28	6½	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
17¾	14	Campbell Wyant	7	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
20⅜	17	Can Dry G Ale	14	16⅞	16⅜	16¾	— ¼
6¼	4½	Canad Pacific	31	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
34½	30⅛	Cannon Mills (½g)	6	33½	33½	33½	
17⅜	14¼	Capital Ad A	1	6½	6½	6½	Mar15
20½	17½	Carpenter Sti (.15g)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
37⅜	31⅜	Carriers&Gn (.075g)	2	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	Mar17
94½	82	Case (JI) Co (5e)	4	85	84¼	84½	—1
55	42	Caterpil Tractor (2)	11	49	48¾	48¾	—1¼
107½	105⅜	Caterp Tractor pf(5)	1	105¾	105¾	105¾	Mar17
24⅜	17⅝	Celanese Corp	16	21¼	20¼	20½	+ ⅛
94	89	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	93½	93	93	Mar10
19½	14¼	Celotex Corp	18	16	15⅜	16	— ⅜
22½	19⅛	Cent Aguirre (1½)	2	19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
5¼	3½	Cent Foundry	7	3½	3½	3½	
9½	7	Cent R R N J	3	6½	6½	6½	— ½
4¾	2⅞	Cent Violeta Sugar	2	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ¼
5½	4½	Century Rib M	1	5½	5½	5½	Mar11
41	29¼	Cerro de Pas (1g)	3	41	40½	40⅞	— ⅜
13	9⅝	Certain-teed Prod	10	9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
30	23½	Champ Paa & F	1	24	24	24	—1
11	8	Checker Cab	1	8¾	8¼	8¼	Mar17
40½	31	Ches & Ohio (2)	43	35⅜	34½	35¼	— ¼
90	86	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	89	89	89	
25½	19⅜	Ches Corp (.85g)	2	21½	21½	21½	—2½
⅝	⅜	Chi & E Ill	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Mar10
3¾	2½	Chi & E Ill pf	3	2½	2¼	2¼	Mar17
1	⅝	Chi & N West	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	
3½	½	Chi & N West pf	1	2½	2½	½	Mar17
⅝	⅜	Chi Great West	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
3⅞	2½	Chi Great W pf	13	2½	2½	2½	Mar17
13½	11	Chi Mail Order (¼g)	4	12	11¼	11½	— ⅜
½	⅜	Chi M St P & P	12	⅜	⅜	⅜	Mar17
⅞	⅝	Chi M St P & P pf	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	Mar17
20¼	15	Chi Pneu Tool	8	15½	15⅛	15¼	— ⅜
38⅞	34½	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	3	36¾	36¾	36¾	—1
48⅛	45½	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	Mar13
¾	½	Chi Rock Is & Pac	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Mar 1
1½	⅞	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
1⅞	1	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Mar17
9⅝	8½	Chi Yellow Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	Mar15
14⅞	12	Chick Cot Oil	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13⅛	9⅜	Childs Co	14	10⅛	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
85¼	66½	Chrysler Corp (1g)	216	75¼	73⅜	74	—2⅜
11	9⅝	City Ice & F (.30g)	1	10	10	10	— ¼
4¼	3¼	City Stores	1	3½	3½	3½	
26	18½	Clark Equip	3	22	21	21½	— ½
29½	24	Clev Graph Br (1)	12	27¾	27	27	Mar17
60¾	47⅜	Climax Molyb (1.20)	25	49	47¼	49	+1¼
30½	23¾	Cluett Pbdy (¼g)	10	27⅝	26⅜	27⅜	+ ⅛
133	125	Coca-Cola (½g)	2	126½	126	126	—2
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61¼	61¼	61¼	Mar17
16¼	11⅜	Colgate-Palm (½)	6	14	13¾	14	— ¼
104	101⅞	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	Mar14
38¼	25	Collins & Aik (¼g)	3	30½	30	30½	— ⅛
23¾	16¼	Col Fuel & Iron	2	17	17	17	— ⅛
18½	15½	Colum Br'cast A (1)	12	16½	15¾	15⅞	— ⅜
18¼	15½	Colum Br'cast B (1)	1	16	16	16	— ¾
9	6⅝	Col Gas & El	95	7¼	7	7⅛	— ¼
81	74½	Col G&E pf A (6)	13	89¼	87	87	Mar17
15⅝	11	Col Pict vtc (2½% f)	10	11	10⅞	11	— ½
30½	26½	Col Pict pf (2¾)	1	29	28	28	Mar17
93	81	Colum Carbon (4)	5	87½	87	87⅜	— ⅝
57	46	Coml Credit (4)	11	50½	50¼	50½	—1
109½	105¾	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	109¼	109⅛	109¼	Feb 24
60	49½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	5	54⅛	54	54⅛	—1⅜
110	107¼	Coml Inv cv pf (4¼)	1	110	110	110	Mar 9
13¾	10⅜	Coml Solvents	89	10⅜	10⅜	10½	— ½
2⅛	1½	Com'with & South	114	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
64⅞	45¾	Com & So pf (3)	10	57	56¾	57	— ½
28⅛	26¾	Com'with Edi (.40g)	53	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
25⅜	19⅞	Conde Nast	4	21¼	21	21	— ⅛
104⅝	99¼	Congol-Nairn (¾g)	6	25⅝	25¼	25¼	—1
25½	18¼	Congress Cigar §	3	7½	7½	7½	Dec 29
8¾	6	Consol Cigar (⅜g)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Mar17
35	29¼	Consol Edison (2)	86	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅞
107½	101¾	Consol Edison pf (

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
52 3⅜s '43-41 Mch	106.16	106.15	106.15
6 3¼s '41	107.1	107.1	107.1
2 3⅜s '46-43	110.12	110.12	110.12
1 3¼s '46-44	1110.22	110.22	110.22
10 2¾s '47-46	108.12	108.10	108.10
25 2s '56-46	114.26	114.26	114.26
2 3s '47-46	110.7	110.7	110.7
11 2¾'s⅜s '51-48	107.12	107.8	107.8
1 2½s '48	106.10	106.10	106.10
55 2½s '53-49	104.2	103.28	103.28
23 2⅞s '60-55	106.6	105.29	105.29
26 2¾s '59-56	104.29	104.29	104.29
89 2¾s '65-60	104.2	103.30	103.31
25 3¼s '64-44	108.24	108.22	108.22

Federal Farm Mortgage

4 2¾s '63-58	104.7	104.7	104.7

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
4 Alleghany cv 5s '44	82	80½	80½
5 Ala Gt Sou 4s '43	104½	104½	104½
5 Alleghany 5s '50 st	33	33	33
15 Allied Strs 4½s '50	99½	99½	99½
9 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	110½	110¼	110¼
7 Am&For P 5s 2030	52½	52	52
20 AmIGChem cv 5½s49	102¾	102⅛	102⅛
1 Am Int 5½s '49	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Am T&T 5½s '43	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
7 Am T&T 3¼s '66	107⅜	107¼	107⅜
21 Am T&T 3⅜s '61	0177⅜	⅜107¼	107¼
1 Am T Fdr cv 50	105¼	105¼	105¼
6 Anacnda Cp 4½s'50	105⅛	104¾	105⅛
2 Ann Arbor 4s'95	37	37	37
12 Arm Del 4s'57	98¾	98¾	98¾
5 Arm Del 4s'55	99¼	99	99
4 AT&SF 4s'95	108⅛	108½	108⅛
3 AT&SF aj 4s'95 st	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
5 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	97	97	97
3 A C Line 1st 4s'52	86	86	86
2 ACL cli 4s'52	67	67	67
9 A C Line 5s'45	75½	75½	75½
7 Atl & Dan 1st 4s'48	42¼	42	42
4 Atl & Dan 2d 4s'48	35	35	35
4 Atl Refin 3s'53	103¼	103¼	103¼
25 B&O rfg 6s'95	22⅛	22	22
1 B&O rfg 6s'95 ct	22	22	22
2 B&O 1st 5s'48	56	56	56
7 B&O rfg 5s'95	21¼	20½	20½
2 B&O rfg 5s'95 ct	21¼	21¼	21¼
9 B&O 5s 2000 D	20¼	20	20
1 B&O 5s 2000 D ct	20½	20½	20½
26 B&O cv 4½s'60	12½	12⅛	12¼
200 B&O cv 4½s'60 ct	12	12	12
5 B&O 4s'48	56	56	56
1 B&O4sPLEAWY '41	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛
1 B&O 5s S W '50	41¼	41¼	41¼
1 B&O 5s S W '50 ct	41⅝	41	41¼
8 Bahg&Aroo cn 4s'51	90¼	90¼	90¼
5 Bang&Ar cv 4s'51 st	92½	92½	92½
2 Beth Stl 4¼s'60	106⅜	106¼	106¼
22 Beth Stl 3¾s'66	103¼	102¾	102⅞
52 Beth Stl 3¼s'65	99⅝	99¼	99⅜
32 Beth Stl 3½s'52	32	31½	31½
1 Boston&Me 5s'67	30	30	30
1 Bost&Me 4¾s JJ '61	108	108	108
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s'65	74	73½	74
39 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66	88¼	88	88
3 Bkly Un El 1st 5s'50	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 Bkly Un Gas 6s'47	107¼	106⅞	107¼
3 Bkly U Gas 5s'45	83	82	82
9 Bkly U Gas 5s'50	98⅝	98¾	98⅝
9 Bkly U Gas 5s'57 B	40	40	40
1 Bush Term 5s'55	94	93¼	93¼
6 Can Sou 5s 62	119¼	119¼	119¼
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	118½	115½	115½
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	115½	115⅛	115½
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	123	123	123
1 Can Nor 6½s 46	114¼	114	114
5 Can Pac 5s 44	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
2 Caro C&O 6s 52	91	91	91
3 Carriers&Gen 5s 50	96	96	96
3 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
2 Cen of Ga 5s 59C	104	104	104
2 Cen Il E&G 5s 51	32	32	32
1 Cen New Eng 4s 61	55¼	55	55
5 Cen Pac 5s 60	73	71½	71½
10 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	20	19	19
24 Cen RRNJ 5s 87	18	18	18
1 Cen RRNJ 4s 87	81¾	81	81¾
4 Certain-td 5½s 48	102	102	102
1 Champ P&F (38) 4s	122⅛	122⅛	122⅛
2 C&O 4½s 92	12	12	12
22 Chi & Alton 3s 49	98	98	98
4 CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	93¾	93¾	93¾
1 CG&Q 4½s 77	98⅜	97¾	97¾
16 CB&Q gen 4s 58	102½	102½	102½
5 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	163¼	161½	163¼
6 Chi E Ill 5s 51	16	16¼	16¼
2 Chi & E Ill 5s 51 ct	19	19	19
22 Chi Gt West 4s 59	10¼	10	10
2 Chi I&L 6s 47	8⅝	8½	8½
25 CMStP & Pac 5s 75	2¾	2¾	2¾
3 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	26	26	26
1 CMSP&P 4½s 89C	26	25¾	26
2 CMSP&P gen 4s 89	8½	8½	8½
5 Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
1 Chi&NW gen 5s '87	4¼	4¼	4¼
11 Chi & NW cv 4¾s '49	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 CRI & P 4s '88 ct	7	7	7
8 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	6¼	6¼	6¼
6 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	6⅝	6½	6½
1 Chi&NW gn 4s '87	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
1 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	4¼	4¼	4¼
1 CRI & P 4s '88 ct	7	7	7
8 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	7¼	7	7
6 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	6⅝	6¼	6¼
3 Chi Rys 5s '27	59½	59½	59½
1 Chi Rys 5s '27 ct

Hitler Warned by British Premier

Chamberlain's Questions . . . The Answer Will Be History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London, March 18

A series of questions, which he himself described as "grave and serious," were asked by Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain in his Birmingham speech last night—questions the answers to which may change the entire course of European history.

How, the British Premier queried, can the German seizure of Czecho-Slovakia be reconciled with the previous assurances given by Reichsführer Hitler? And he continued:

"Who can fail to feel his heart go out in sympathy to the proud and brave people who have so suddenly been subjected to this invasion, whose liberties have been curtailed, whose national independence has gone?

"What has become of this declaration of 'no further territorial ambition'? (A declaration formally made by Reichsführer Hitler on two occasions.)

"What has become of the assurance, 'we don't want Czechs in the Reich'? (From Herr Hitler's pre-Munich Sportpalast speech.)

"What regard has been paid here to that principle of self-determination on which Herr Hitler argued so vehemently with me at Berchtesgaden when he was asking for the severance of the Sudetenland from Czecho-Slovakia and its inclusion in the German Reich?

"Now we are told that this seizure of territory has been necessitated by disturbances in Czecho-Slovakia. We are told that the proclamation of this new German protectorate against the will of its inhabitants has been rendered inevitable by disorders which threatened the peace and security of her mighty neighbor. If there were disorders, were they not fomented from without?

"And can anybody outside Germany take seriously the idea that they could be a danger to that great country, that they could provide any justification for what has happened?

"Doesn't the question inevitably remain in our minds, if it is so easy to discover good reasons for ignoring assurances so solemnly and so repeatedly given, what reliance can be placed upon any other assurances that come from the same source?

"There is another set of questions which almost inevitably must occur to our minds and to the minds of others, perhaps even in Germany herself. Germany under her present regime has sprung a series of unpleasant surprises upon the world: the Rhineland, the Austrian Anschluss, the severance of Sudetenland—all these things shocked and affronted public opinion throughout the world.

"Yet, however much we might take exception to the methods which were adopted in each of those cases, there is something to be said, whether on account of racial affinity or of just claims too long resisted—there is something to be said for the necessity of change in the existing situation.

"But the events which have taken place this week in complete disregard of the principles laid down by the German Government itself seem to fall into a different category and they must cause us all to be asking ourselves: Is this the end of an old adventure or is it the beginning of a new?

"Is this the last attack upon a small state or is it to be followed by others?

"Is this in fact a step in the direction of an attempt to dominate the world by force?

"Ladies and gentlemen, those are grave and serious questions.

"I am not going to answer them tonight but I am sure they will require grave and serious consideration, not only of Germany's neighbors but of others perhaps even beyond the confines of Europe."

Chamberlain in talk at party rally says Nation will fight if Germany threatens liberties.

BIRMINGHAM, England, March 18 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain last night bitterly criticized Reichsführer Adolf Hitler as a breaker of promises and warned him that Britain would fight if he continued to seek domination of Europe by force.

He charged that the Reichsführer had taken "the law in his own hands" by occupation of Czecho-Slovakia, announced his own hopes of appeasement had been "wantonly shattered," and declared firmly:

"No greater mistake could be made than to suppose that because it believes war to be a cruel and senseless thing that this Nation has so far lost its fiber that it will not take part, to the utmost of its power, in resisting such a challenge (to dominate the world by force) if it ever were made."

Mr. Chamberlain spoke before a political rally of his fellow townsmen. In the speech, his first fighting speech against dictators since he became Prime Minister, he sharply modified his appeasement policy.

"I am convinced," he said, "that after Munich the great majority of the British people shared my hope and ardently desired that that policy should be carried further.

"But today I share their disappointment and their indication that these hopes have been so wantonly shattered."

Will Not Surrender Liberties

In another place he said: "There is nothing I would not sacrifice for peace, but there is one thing that I will except, and that is the liberties that we have enjoyed for hundreds of years and which we will never surrender."

In language such as a British Prime Minister has rarely if ever used in condemning another nation, Mr. Chamberlain said Germany's invasion of Czecho-Slovakia was in "complete disregard of principles laid down by the German Government itself."

Responding to a vote of thanks at the end of his speech, the Prime Minister predicted that Germany "in the end will bitterly regret what her Government has done."

Reviewing the assurances he had received from Herr Hitler that Germany did not want any Czechs and recalling that Herr Hitler said last September that the Sudetenland "is the last territorial claim I have to make in Europe," Mr. Chamberlain asked bitterly:

"What reliance can we place upon any such assurances tnat some from

Forecasts General Support

In stating that Britain would resist any attempt to dominate the world by force, Mr. Chamberlain added that he was confident that he would have not only the support of the whole British Empire, "but of all other nations who value peace indeed, but who value freedom even more.

"The tremendous events which have taken place in Europe this week have thrown everything else into the background," said Mr. Chamberlain.

"One thing is certain. Public opinion in the world has received the sharpest shock that has ever been administered to it, even by the present regime in Germany.

"What may be the future effects of this profound disturbance of men's minds cannot yet be foretold, but I am sure that its results upon the future will be far-reaching."

Later he said:

"In our own country we must review our own position. . . . Nothing must be excluded from that review which bears upon the national safety. Every aspect of our national life must be looked at from that angle.

"I know every individual will wish to review his own position, too, and to consider again if they have done all they could to offer their services to the State."

Consultation Offered

After declaring in his speech that Germany's actions raised questions calling for grave consideration among Germany's neighbors and other countries, Mr. Chamberlain offered consultation with them.

It was believed that he referred not only to Poland, Rumania, and Yugoslavia, but also to Soviet Russia, whose favor he has shown signs of trying to court lately after a long period of cooled relations.

In the new situation, he said, Britain naturally turns to her partners in her own Empire and France. He added:

"I have no doubt that others, too, knowing that we are not disinterested in what goes on in southeastern Europe, will wish to have our counsel and advice."

Most of the address was later rebroadcast by the British Broadcasting Corporation in German, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese.

At the conclusion of his speech, he told his audience, the Birmingham Unionist Association:

"Acts of violence and injustice bring with them, sooner or later, their own reward. Every one of these incursions raises up fresh dangers for Germany in the future, and I venture to prophesy that in the end she will bitterly regret what her Government has done."

Hungarians Split Ruthenia

SATORALJAUJHELY, Hungary (At the Carpathian Frontier) March 18 (AP)—The Hungarian Army, hauling heavy artillery through snow and occasionaly skirmishing with Ukrainian guardsmen, had completed well over half the occupation of the Carpatho-Ukraine (Ruthenia) today.

Tens of thousands of Hungarian solders poured into the annexed region of former Czecho-Slovakia and pushed Ukrainian guardsmen and remnants of the Czech Army into the southeast corner of the Province.

A general staff report said detachments were moving up the Ung River valley north of the Ungvar and had almost reached the Uzsok Pass into Poland.

Reach Polish Frontier

Expeditions moving eastward from Munkacs had reached Dolhat, almost in the geographic center of the Province. Advance guards previously had pushed through to the Polish border at two points.

Slow but steady progress was being made east of Chust, the Carpatho-Ukraine Capital, and Hungarians in this region reported they had seized 18 Czech airplanes and a large store of ammunition.

Ukranians were surprised by the strength of the forces Hungary was sending into the mountainous regions. The Hungarians were far superior in numbers and equipment but the Ukranian guardsmen had the advantage of intimate knowledge of the almost trackless countryside.

Retreating Ukranians took Hungarian hostages with them, the Hungarian military command announced. These reports caused pursuit of a Ukranian band which the Hungarian Army drove from Chust March 17.

Admiral Nicholas Horthy, Regent of Hungary, left March 17 for the Carpatho-Ukraine to observe operations of the Hungarian Army of occupation.

South Called Market 1 By Head of Radio Firm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The South is the Nation's No. 1 market, Larry Gubb, of Philadelphia, President of the Philco Radio & Television Corporation, said here.

"The Southern Division of our Company led in sales during 1938," Mr. Gubb stated.

'Protector'

© International

Baron Constantine von Neurath

BERLIN, March 18 (AP)—Baron Constantine von Neurath, President of the National Socialist Secret Cabinet Council and former Foreign Minister, today was named German Protector of Bohemia and Moravia.

His official residence will be Prague and he will have wide powers of veto over measures by the Administration of the new protectorate, part of the former Czecho-Slovakia.

He is to retain his functions as President of the Secret Council set up Feb. 12, 1938, shortly before the annexation of Austria.

Baron von Neurath's political and professional career included diplomatic posts in London, Copenhagen, and Istanbul; he became Ambassador to London in 1930, and was named Foreign Minister June 2, 1932—eight months before the National Socialists assumed power. He was replaced as Foreign Minister by Joachim von Ribbentrop Feb. 10, 1938.

Karl Hermann Frank, National Socialist Deputy District Leader for Sudetenland, is to be Baron von Neurath's Secretary of State, and Kurt von Burgsdorf is to be Ministerial Director.

Drastic Demand by Reich Tends to Unify Rumania

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 18—While German troops are already leaving Prague for an undisclosed destination to the east, news reached London of far-reaching demands presented to Rumania by Dr. Helmuth Wohlthat, head of the German economic mission, which, if accepted, would have reduced Rumania to the status of a dependency of Germany.

Dr. Wohlthat, according to an authoritative Rumanian source here, requested Rumania to cease trying to build up its industry and to confine itself exclusively to the production of oil, minerals, and agricultural products, the entire output of which would be sold to Germany. In return the Reich would guarantee Rumania's territorial integrity and independence.

The demand was presented to King Carol four or five days ago—just before the Germans entered Prague, and explained why King Carol put the entire Rumanian Army in Transylvania on a war footing immediately after the Germans annexed Czecho-Slovakia.

Yesterday, on being informed of Dr. Wohlthat's proposals, Dr. Juliu Maniu and Constantine Bratianu, two of the most important political leaders who have previously held aloof from the King's Party of National Union, both agreed to the formation of a "sacred union" of all political groups to oppose any act of aggression against Rumanian independence.

BUCHAREST, March 18 (AP)—King Carol, meeting with the Crown Council and General Staff in a lengthy session during the night, discussed Rumania's relations with Germany from both trade and military angles.

The Crown Council found that "military and diplomatic measures" taken so far were satisfactory and advised their continuance.

Government quarters, while denying that any mobilization of specific classes had been ordered, acknowledged that border points had been strengthened and military leaves cancelled.

Uruguay Ponders Democracy Session

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, March 18—The Uruguayan Cabinet meets today to decide whether the International Congress for the Democracy of America will be permitted to meet here March 20 to study defenses against imperialism, Nazism, and Fascism.

Miss Kathryn Lewis, a daughter of the United States Congress of Industrial Organizations President, and representatives from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru, Paraguay, and Mexico already are here.

El Debate, Nationalist Party newspaper, declared "numerous South American governments" had made a representation against the meeting. The paper contended many delegates were in opposition to their home governments, that they would attack those governments during convention debate, and that this would lead to diplomatic difficulties for Uruguay.

Democracies Shift Tactics

(Continued from Page 1)

where it may get assistance, but where a difficult problem awaits it in the overwhelming preponderance of the Anglo-French navies.

But the Führer's action in turning one of the most enlightened peoples in Europe into a subject race, in much the same way that the Caesars of old treated the conquered barbarians, has aroused the democratic leaders.

There is apparently an end, therefore, to a formula that has governed the policy of the European democratic powers for the past two years—a formula that had broken with the fundamental doctrines of political procedure observed by Britain and France since long before the Holy Alliance and Concert of Europe of the century before the war. This formula has been that the two powers assume responsibility for peace, but, in matters not directly affecting their interests, do not assume responsibility for settlement.

The fruits of this new doctrine of partial responsibility have been rapid and overwhelmingly grave. The peace which was thereby obtained is shown to have been obtained for the moment only, there being no guaranteed settlement to provide for its continuation. More serious still, the withdrawal of responsibility for settlement has revealed to the democratic Nations, what they had imperfectly realized before, that such stability as there had been in Europe up till then rested very largely on their prestige as guardians and guarantors of order. When therefore Britain and France proclaimed that they were interested in peace in Spain and Central Europe, but not interested in the nature of the settlement in either of those areas, ominous signs of disintegration began to show themselves, sometimes in unexpected quarters.

As France disinterested herself in the fate of its Czech allies at Munich, Japan, scenting a declining democratic prestige, landed troops at Canton and took this southern Chinese capital under the shadow of Britain's Hong Kong. As the Spanish affair seemed like bringing trouble to the democracies in February last, the Japanese landed at the Island of Hainan commanding the coast of French Indo-China and the British line of communications from Hong Kong to Singapore.

The formula of minimum responsibility, which had been led up to through America's withdrawal from Versailles, the Anglo-American refusal to guarantee the Nine Power Treaty on the invasion of Manchuria in 1931, the subsequent failure of the western democracies to stand back of the Versailles Treaty in the reoccupation of the Rhineland in 1936 and many other breaches, has ended in turning Europe and the world into a maneuvering ground for war lords and their armies. As Mr. Chamberlain indicates in his speech, the situation cannot continue. He hints at a defensive alliance of all democracies. It is likely to be followed by steps to recognize the future responsibility of all great powers for order and stability in the world generally.

Shingles in Congress; And Didn't We Have Fun!

WASHINGTON (AP)—At the start of a speech on the shingle industry in Washington State March 17, Senator Homer T. Bone (D) of Washington had wooden shingles passed out to his Senate colleagues.

Here's what happened:

Senator Wiley (D) of Wisconsin, sniffed the fragrant, woodsy odor of his shingle, then rapped Senator Ellender (D) of Louisiana across the head with it.

Senator Ellender cracked his shingle between his thumbs and fingers.

Senator Minton (D) of Indiana whacked Senator Stewart (D) of Tennessee on the thigh.

Senator Johnson (D) of Colorado broke off a little piece of his shingle and chewed on it.

Everybody, in fact, had fun.

Reich Counts New Wealth

By the Associated Press

Berlin, March 18

Reichsführer Hitler's newspaper, the Voelkischer Beobachter, has enlightened its readers on what an economic prize Germans have won in the land of the Czechs.

The newspaper asked:

"Do you know that:

"In the neighborhood of Beraun immense iron ore deposits yield 500,000 tons of ore annually.

"Mines at Lkadno produce 2,000,000 tons of coal annually, at Dobnany two to three million tons of soft coal yearly and at Marischostrau eight to ten million tons of hard coal.

"One hundred thousand tons of lead and silver are obtained annually at Pribane.

"There are unworked gold deposits in the Moldau River district while mines at Smolstely and Libaun are producing gold.

"Undeveloped water power is capable of producing a billion horsepower, just half of what Germany proper possesses.

"Moravia and Bohemia have 11,500,000 acres of forest land.

"Bohemia and Moravia raise yearly 15,000,000 double hundredweights of wheat and 60,000,000 double hundredweights of sugar beets.

"Thirty per cent of the people are farmers while 40 per cent earn their living in industry."

The coal deposits will enable Germany to boost fuel exports. Germany proper already was rich in coal. The iron ore and timber were special boons. Germany is campaigning to conserve wood and to collect scrap iron.

Polaroid to Stop Glare Advised for Motorcars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Universal use of polaroid on headlamp lenses and windshields, to prevent glare, is advocated by the Keystone Automobile Club, as soon as it can be made practical. Night mishaps, particularly those involving pedestrians, would be reduced to a minimum through universal adoption of polarized light, Club officials declare. Actual equipment of vehicles with polarizing screens is not immediately in prospect. To solve the glare problem, it is pointed out, all vehicles must use screens on both windshields and headlights.

Club engineers explain that when the polarizing screen is lowered over headlamps, "only parallel waves of light are transmitted. The glare is diminished, but not eliminated. It disappears, however, when the opposing lights are viewed through a similar polarizing screen, the plane of polarization of which is at right angles to the transmitted rays."

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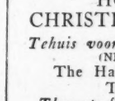

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Union of South Africa

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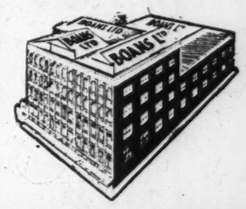

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Adamant (242:17) — *Ad'-a-mant* (first and third *a*'s short, second as in sofa).

The Greek *adamas*, literally "unconquerable," was applied by the early Greeks to very hard metals such as were used in armor; later, the word was used to designate diamondlike gems.

We use "adamant" as a general term for substances characterized by seemingly impenetrable hardness.

Alterative (224:2) — *Aul'-ter-ay-tiv* (secondary stress on third syllable, in which the *a* is long).

Back of "alterative" is the Latin *alterare*, "to make otherwise," from *alter*, "other"; and we apply our word to anything which changes something—makes it otherwise—without destruction of its identity. Its specific application is to a remedy or treatment which induces healthy functions.

Antipodes (335:30) — *An-tip'-o-deez.*

This word is derived from a combination of Greek *anti*, "opposite," and *pous*, "foot," and was first used to designate persons living on the diametrically opposite side of the globe—so that the subject and the antipodes were feet-to-feet, so to speak. We apply "antipodes" to anything which is the exact opposite.

Demarcation (505:21) — *De-mar-kay'-shun* (secondary stress on first syllable).

Although the literal meaning of this word (Spanish *demarcación*) is "a marking down," we restrict "demarcation" to "limiting by marked bounds; separating; dividing."

Err (Jas. 1:16) — *Ur.*

Ezekiel (Bible book) — Three syllables, *E-zeek'-yel.*

Firmament (Gen. 1:6, 7, 8; 505:8) — *Fur'-ma-ment.*

The firmament (called "heaven" in v. 8) was regarded by the early Hebrews as a solid dome or vault, supporting the "waters" which were above it (v. 7) and keeping them from inundating the earth. However, at the time of the flood, we read that the "windows of heaven were opened" (Gen. 7:11) and the waters above the firmament escaped and overflowed the earth.

Immutable (335:27) — *Ih-mu'-ta-bl.*

"Changeless" is applied to that which does not change; "immutable" (Latin *in*, "not," and *mutare*, "to change"), to that which cannot change. The former suggests a fact; the latter affirms a quality.

Opaque (242:15) — *O-pake'.*

There are three degrees of consistency of matter measured by the ease with which light passes through: First, that which is *transparent* (so clear that one can see through it plainly); second, that which is *translucent* (such as frosted glass, which allows light to pass through, but which cannot be seen through); and third, that which is *opaque* (so clouded — Latin *opacus*, "shady"—that it is not even translucent).

Recourse (329:28) — The accent is on the second syllable).

Saith (Matt. 7:21) — *Seth* (short *e*).

Sealed (John 6:27) — Renders Greek *spragizo*, "to stamp (with private mark) for security or preservation."

Tabitha (Acts 9:36, 40) — *Tab'-ih-tha* (first *a* and the *i* short, second *a* as in sofa).

Tangible (269:17) — *Tan'-jih-bl.*

This word is derived from the Latin *tangere*, "to touch"; so we may use it in the sense of "perceptible by touch." In figurative use, the word suggests that which is capable of being realized by the mind—that which is really substantial.

Upbraideth (Jas. 1:5) — *Up-brade'-eth.*

Renders Greek *oneidizo*, "to defame, rail at, chide, taunt."

Verities (109:32; 110:4) — *Ver'-ih-tiz*, according to Webster's; but, unless our ears have deceived us, the last syllable (in the mouth of a careful speaker) seems to have a respectable trace of quick-long *e*.

"Verity" comes to us from the Latin *veritas*, "truth" (*verus*, "true") and expresses the quality or state of being true or real. Verities, then, are realities in the highest sense of the word. They have no connection with the fleeting or temporal.

Daily Anecdote

Richard's Mother

A man once made a business appointment to meet Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis at a public library in Philadelphia. Reaching the library he inquired from the young librarian if the famous author had arrived.

"Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis?" repeated the librarian. "I do not think I know her."

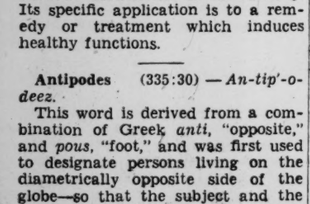
"I mean Mrs. Clarke Davis," replied the man, "the wife of the editor of the Philadelphia Ledger."

"No," persisted the librarian," I do not know the lady."

"Oh," replied the man somewhat puzzled. "I thought surely you would know Mrs. Davis. Then another thought flashed. "She is the mother of Richard Harding Davis, you know."

"Yes, indeed," said the librarian quickly. "I know her very well. No; she hasn't come yet."

What's in a Name?

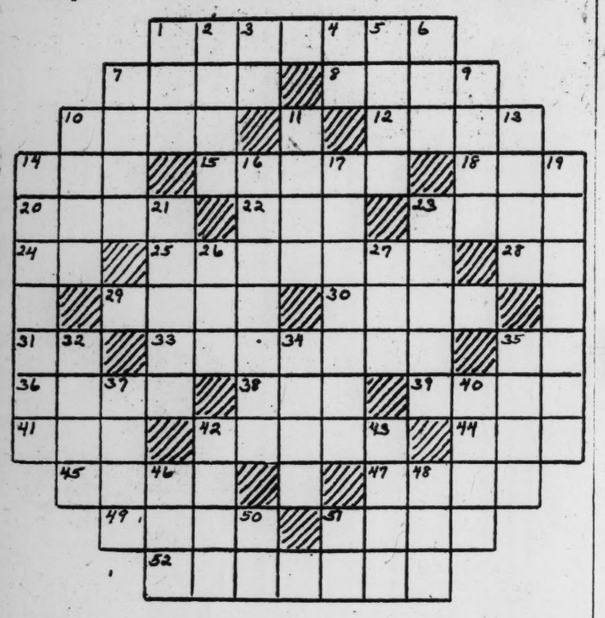


Monitor Camera Club
from Harold Viken, Manhasset, N. Y.

Send in your photographs of humorous signs to the Daily Features Editor—A dollar will be paid for each one accepted.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

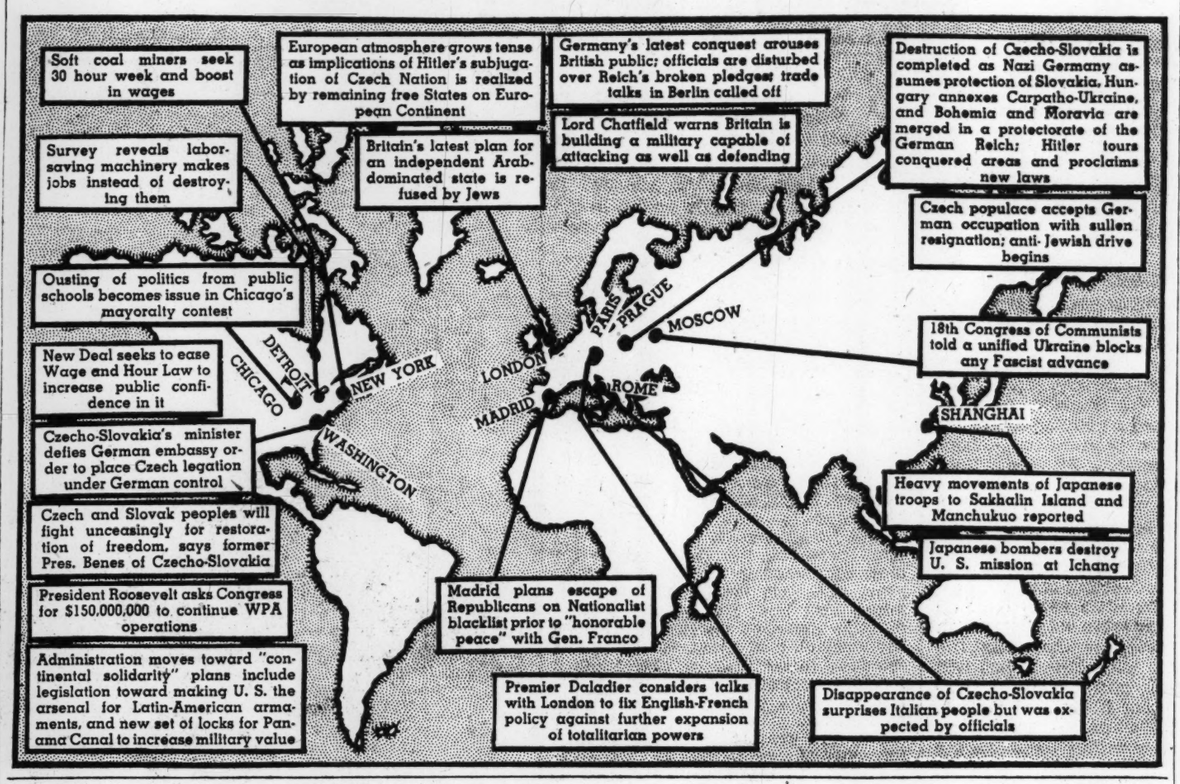
1—What mountain is scene of witches' Sabbath in German folklore?
7—What part of a horse's foot corresponds to a nail or claw?
8—Who was father of Azariah?
10—What chattering birds have raucous voices?
12—What are female sheep?
14—What was object of worship by Incas?
15—What town was in lowlands of Judah?
18—What is leather on a harness saddle through which shaft passes?
20—What operatic soprano was born in New Zealand?
22—In speaking of Biblical Kedemah, what pronoun might be used?
23—Merriment is what?
24—Belonging to me.
25—What is a pouter pigeon?
28—Symbol for zinc is what?
29—How many living creatures were there in Ezekiel's vision?
30—What wading bird is related to cranes?
31—What is second note of scale?
33—What are close-fitting jackets, usually double-breasted, of thick cloth?
35—You and I.
36—What is a monumental portrait statue?
38—What island is off eastern coast of South Jutland, Denmark?
39—What pronoun is used in Bible?
41—A craft is what?
42—What is another name for spotted jewfish?
44—Totality is what?
45—What is the Mormon State?
47—What is one of compartments in a honeycomb?
49—A city of Soviet Russia, Europe (N. W. Central Black Earth area).
51—What are instruments of warfare?
52—Caldrons are what?

Down

1—Penrod, a Tarkington character, is what?
2—What is a flower mentioned in Bible?
3—About.
4—What is a Chinese liquid measure?
5—What is a river of Germany?
6—What is an antonym of "old"?
7—What is a commercial quantity of water cress?
9—A ravine is what?
10—What month was named after Julius Cesar?
11—A mizzentopman would be found on what?
13—What canal crosses isthmus of same name?
14—What city was founded by Omri, king of Israel?
16—Who was author of "Walden"?
17—What term denotes female sovereign of an empire?
19—How would you describe a well-bred person?
21—What color is meadowlark?
23—What do you call grain to be ground?
26—What strong-scented woody herb grows in Europe?
27—What is an auricle?
32—What is the color of unbleached linen?
34—What marks a hole on a golf course?
35—What is the dark center of a diamond cut too thick?
37—What emperor of Holy Roman Empire was called "the Great"?
40—What Dutch artist was famed for his portraits?
42—What semifluid butter is made in India?
43—What South American river forms part of northern boundary of Bolivia?
46—What was Noah's refuge in the Deluge?
48—What is a river of northwestern Germany?
50—Lieutenant (abbr.).
51—What adjective suffix means "belonging to"?

(Answers Appear Among the Advertisements)

World News of the Week at a Glance


Soft coal miners seek 30 hour week and boost in wages
European atmosphere grows tense as implications of Hitler's subjugation of Czech Nation is realized by remaining free States on European Continent
Germany's latest conquest arouses British public; officials are disturbed over Reich's broken pledges; trade talks in Berlin called off
Destruction of Czecho-Slovakia is completed as Nazi Germany assumes protection of Slovakia. Hungary annexes Carpatho-Ukraine, and Bohemia and Moravia are merged in a protectorate of the German Reich; Hitler tours conquered areas and proclaims new laws
Survey reveals labor-saving machinery makes jobs instead of destroying them
Britain's latest plan for an independent Arab-dominated state is refused by Jews
Lord Chatfield warns Britain is building a military capable of attacking as well as defending
Czech populace accepts German occupation with sullen resignation; anti-Jewish drive begins
Ousting of politics from public schools becomes issue in Chicago's mayoralty contest
New Deal seeks to ease Wage and Hour Law to increase public confidence in it
18th Congress of Communists told a unified Ukraine blocks any Fascist advance
Czecho-Slovakia's minister defies German embassy order to place Czech legation under German control
Heavy movements of Japanese troops to Sakhalin Island and Manchukuo reported
Japanese bombers destroy U. S. mission at Ichang
Czech and Slovak peoples will fight unceasingly for restoration of freedom, says former Pres. Benes of Czecho-Slovakia
President Roosevelt asks Congress for $150,000,000 to continue WPA operations
Madrid plans escape of Republicans on Nationalist blacklist prior to "honorable peace" with Gen. Franco
Administration moves toward "continental solidarity" plans include legislation toward making U. S. the arsenal for Latin-American armaments, and new set of locks for Panama Canal to increase military value
Premier Daladier considers talks with London to fix English-French policy against further expansion of totalitarian powers
Disappearance of Czecho-Slovakia surprises Italian people but was expected by officials
CHICAGO
DETROIT
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
LONDON
PARIS
PRAGUE
MOSCOW
MADRID
ROME
SHANGHAI

Sunbonnet Sue

In bigger trees on higher boughs,
Some birds have built their nest;
But little birds in little trees
All think their home-nest best.
L.M.

Preparation

The most graceful compliment ever received by Sarah Bernhardt was paid to her, she said, upon one of her visits to America when a clerk in the West, being presented to the great actress, said: "Madam, I have spent over a year learning French only to hear you—and it was worth it!"

In Lighter Vein

Anchor Instead

Sailing a small boat off the Isle of Wight, a fisherman fouled his anchor in some rocks off Fishbourne at high tide.

He made the cable fast to shore and sailed home light, intending to collect the anchor at low tide.

In the evening he cycled the three miles from Ryde, put the 30-pound anchor over one shoulder and the cable over the other, and set off back.

At the top of the hill he met a fellow cyclist coming in the opposite direction. The cyclist took one look at the anchor, another at the overloaded cycle, and then said in tones of awe: "Lumme, mate! Ain't yer got no brakes?"—London Evening Standard.

Right the First Time

A factory inspector authenticates the following interdepartmental notes which were sent recently in a Government office, some days elapsing between messages:

1. Memo from A to B—Has nothing been done about this?
2. Memo from B to A—Yes.
3. Memo from A to B—What?
4. Memo from B to A—Nothing.—Glasgow Citizen.

That Man's In Again

"Why is an hour glass made small in the middle?"

"To show the waste of time."

Trunk Call

At the London Zoo one day last summer a crowd of people were watching the elephants taking children for short rides.

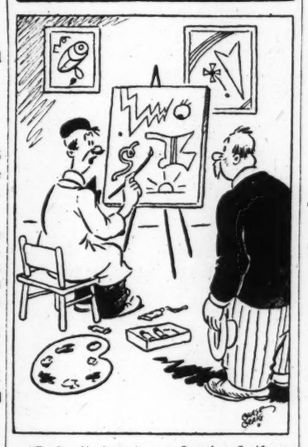
Suddenly a small boy ran into the path of an oncoming elephant, holding out a bun for it. As the elephant thrust out his trunk to collect this offering, a female voice shrilled from the crowd:

"Mind, Willie! Mind he don't sting yer!"—London Evening Standard.

Daily Quotation

A LOAD that is cheerfully borne becomes light.—OVID.

Jest a Minute



"I don't try to understand them myself any more!"

Patience

Let us, then, be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate;
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait.
—Longfellow

Monitor Movie Guide

The Duke of West Point (United Artists)—Adventures of cadets at the Military Academy, recounting in particular the exploits of an athlete who incurred the censure of his fellow students but managed to win back their esteem. A hockey game provides the climax of the story. Louis Hayward, Joan Fontaine, Tom Brown, Richard Carlson.—Family.

Nancy Drew, Reporter (Warner)—Another in the series of juvenile adventures acted by Bonita Granville and Frankie Drew. This time they manage to solve a baffling murder case as their share in a journalistic competition. The story is largely incredible, but the youngsters are entertaining.—Adults and young persons.

The Oklahoma Kid (Warner)—Wild West yarn about the settlement of Oklahoma with James Cagney as a lawless adventurer who bests a ruthless gang of outlaws and single-handed wreaks vengeance on them for his father's murder. The film relies more on melodramatic action than on logic. Humphrey Bogart, Donald Crisp, Rosemary Lane.—Adults and young persons.

Professor Mamlock (Lenifilm)—Historical film melodrama, superior in its photography and sound effects, recounting events in Germany under the National Socialists from a Soviet point of view. The story turns on the tragedy of a Jewish surgeon who was finally shot down in the midst of a public denunciation of the regime.—Adults.

Smiling Along (20th Century)—English film relating the amusing adventures of a company of entertainers who get rid of a crooked manager and start off on their own. Gracie Fields sings and cuts capers generally. Roger Livesey, Mary Maguire, and Peter Cooke.—Family.

The Three Musketeers (20th-Fox)—Musical burlesque of the Dumas story with the Ritz Brothers pushing their way into the story and Don Ameche as D'Artagnan mingling song with adventure as he comes to the rescue of the French Queen and confounds the mighty Richelieu. How funny it may seem depends on individual taste. Binnie Barnes, Gloria Stuart, Joseph Schildkraut, Lionel Atwill.—Adults and young persons.

Pictures of Lasting Interest

Family—"You Can't Cheat an Honest Man," "Pygmalion," "The Little Princess," "Wings of the Navy," "Sweethearts," "Kentucky," "Out West With the Hardys," "A Christmas Carol," "The Great Waltz," "Submarine Patrol," "You Can't Take It With You," "Brother Rat," "That Certain Age," "If I Were King," "Arkansas Traveler," "Girls' School."

Adults and Young People—"Gunga Din," "Jesse James," "The Lady Vanishes," "The Shining Hour," "The Story of a Cheat," "Bob, Son of Battle" ("To the Victor"), "The Young in Heart," "The Citadel" (mature), "Drums," "The Sisters," "A Man to Remember," "Stablemates," "The Mad Miss Manton," "Too Hot to Handle," "Three Loves Has Nancy."

Adults Only—"Thanks for the Memory," "Amphitryon," "Bluebeard's Eighth Wife," "Dreaming Lips," "Club de Femmes."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Feeding the Thousand

Burlington, Vt.

There is a man here who for the last 26 years has played host to all the hungry boys of his city each New Year's Day. He is John J. Flynn, a retired business man, and can have no possible ax to grind. He does it year after year, simply because of the joy he gets from watching these boys partake of a real holiday dinner with all the fixings, and because of his innate love of young people.

Nor does his interest lag when dinner is over. Free movies are next on the bill. And it is rumored that this man has helped many young people in ways that the public knows not of.

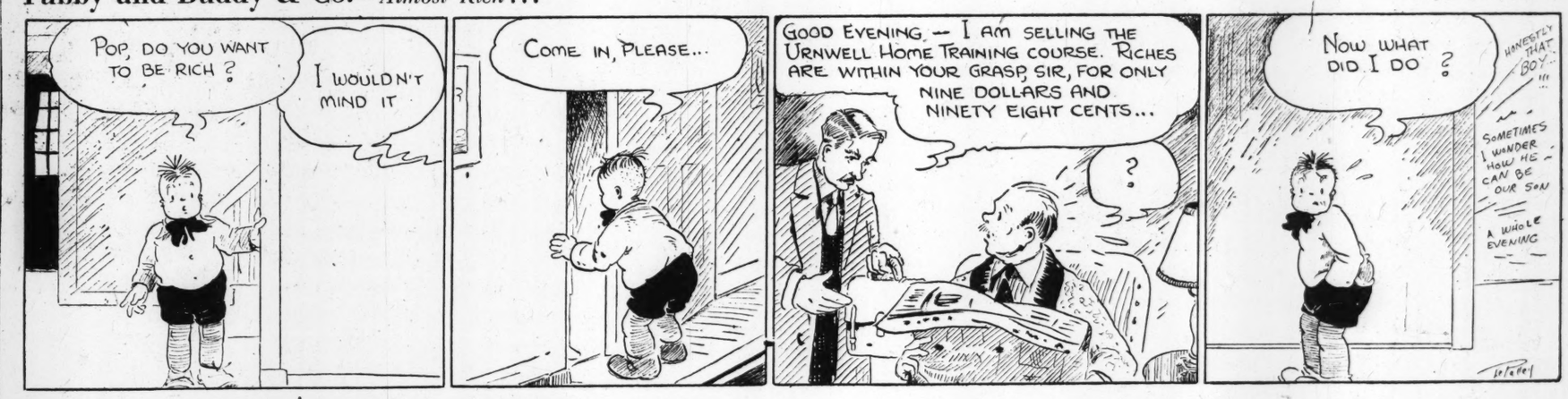
This year more than 1,000 boys were his guests.

A Verse for Today . . .

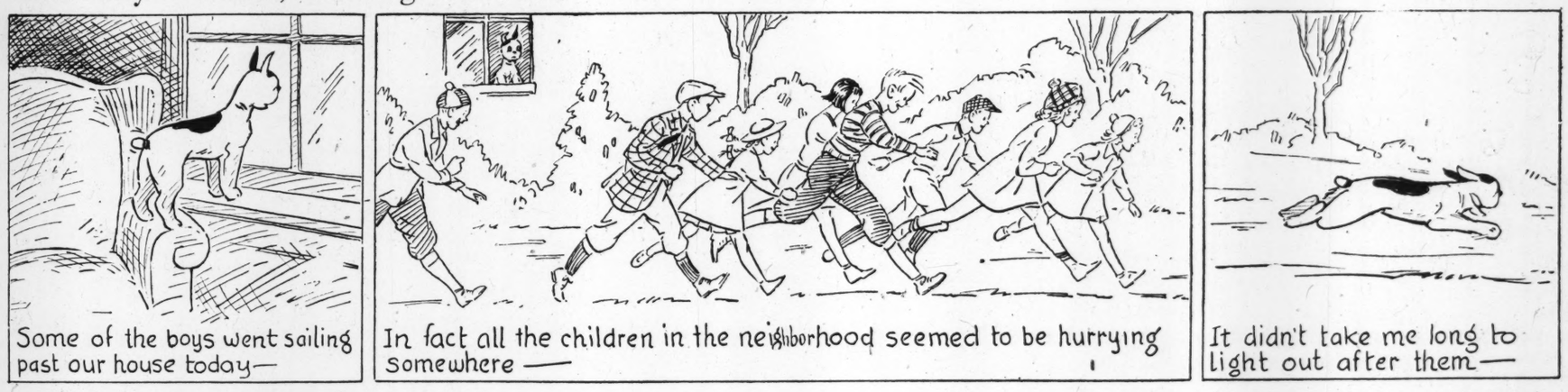
He that is faithful in that which is least is faithful also in much; and he that is unjust in the least is unjust also in much.—LUKE 16:10.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Almost Rich . . .*

By LE PELLEY


POP, DO YOU WANT TO BE RICH ?
I WOULDN'T MIND IT
COME IN, PLEASE...
GOOD EVENING — I AM SELLING THE URNWELL HOME TRAINING COURSE. RICHES ARE WITHIN YOUR GRASP, SIR, FOR ONLY NINE DOLLARS AND NINETY EIGHT CENTS...
?
NOW WHAT DID I DO ?
HONESTLY THAT BOY...!!!
SOMETIMES I WONDER HOW HE CAN BE OUR SON
A WHOLE EVENING

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Now What?*


Some of the boys went sailing past our house today—
In fact all the children in the neighborhood seemed to be hurrying somewhere —
It didn't take me long to light out after them—

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Wanderer Returns*

By THE HAGERS

WHEN WE AT LAST REACHED FUNNYLAND, WE WERE GREETED BY A CLOWN SWING BAND.
WITH FLATTED NOTES AND OFF DRUMBEATS, THEY MARCHED US GAILY DOWN THE STREETS.
AT LAST THE CLOWN HIS BROTHER MET; HIS JOY WE NEVER SHALL FORGET.
"IT'S TIME," I HEARD THE CAPTAIN SAY, "FOR US, SHIPMATE, TO FADE AWAY."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"Living Space"

REICHSFUHRER HITLER'S departure from "national self-determination" in his seizures of Slav territory which once comprised most of Czecho-Slovakia is mistaken by many as a departure from the philosophy of "Mein Kampf." Actually, the absorption of Bohemia, Moravia and Slovakia into the Third Reich merely marks the beginning of Herr Hitler's land policy, as distinct from his racial policy of including all Germans within the borders of the Reich. This land policy is clearly set forth in Herr Hitler's own words, written long before he came to power in Germany:

> The foreign policy of a folkish State is charged with guaranteeing the existence on this planet of the race embraced by the State, by establishing between the number and growth of the population, on the one hand, and the size and value of the territory, on the other hand, a viable, natural relationship.

In other words, there must be land enough for the population. As the population grows, the land it occupies must increase. The increase, of course, is bound to be at the expense of some other race. The first costs of Herr Hitler's land policy are being borne by the Slavs in Bohemia, Moravia, Slovakia. Hungary or Poland may be called to pay the next installment on Germany's enlarged house.

Unfortunately for the peoples in the countries which now comprise land which Herr Hitler deems necessary for the existence of the German State, the Third Reich's expansion cannot be confined to the immediate "needs" of the German population. Expansion must be pushed to provide for future potential needs. These are not only for territory from which food and raw materials can be procured. They are conceived of as "geo-military" needs also. That is, even when Germany has land enough to feed itself, it still needs more land for reasons of power. It can stop its acquisition only when it has acquired territory on so grand a scale as to have dwarfed the power of any neighbors who might otherwise have the capacity to resist Germany, and to have made the State too powerful to be troubled by internal dissension among alien peoples it may have swallowed up.

Beyond this the human implications of this "land policy" must be tragic for peoples against whom it is directed. Political control of the territories in which these peoples live would not alone fulfill the "needs" on which the policy presumably is based. It should be noted that the Slavs in Bohemia and Moravia are no longer citizens in the territory in which they live. They have become "subjects" of the German State while the less numerous Germans among them have become "citizens." In a regimented economy such as that of the Third Reich, where financial and banking policy must subserve the requirements of statehood, how will Slavs stand as against Germans when questions of land financing arise?

Often, of course, it will be sufficient for Germany simply to control raw-material-producing areas which will serve German manufacturing and provide sinews of German employment. Rumania already is faced with German demands for what amounts to economic control of that country. Throughout Eastern Europe today, indeed, there is apprehension that peoples now independent may become economic vassals, and their countries mere economic colonies, of Germany, with the native worker reduced to the low living standard of colonial labor, and deprived of political means of improving his condition.

These are some of the implications of the land policy on which Herr Hitler appears now to have definitely embarked. They are implications which cannot but look more alarming to Poles, Hungarians, Rumanians, and Yugoslavs, as German absorption of Slav territory foreshadows an intensification of German pressure on all her eastern neighbors.

Where Irish Eyes Are Smilin'

IF THE potato had a mouth as good as its eyes, there'd be a great deal of talk going on in storage bins this year, about the new type of blightless garden "spud" discovered by Dr. T. E. Odland of Rhode Island State College. Probably no other vegetable has had a more romantic past to get starched up about, than Solanum tuberosum. Cultivated first by dark-eyed South American Indians, transported to Spain by the Spanish conquistadors, distributed among European royal gardens as gifts of Spain from New Granada, it finally achieved lasting fame, universal reverence, and its common name through association with fair Irish colleens.

Yet somehow it's never seemed quite fair to label this rightful South American bid to fame an "Irish" potato, or a "Murphy." At least Americans can be happy over one thing, however, and that is, Dr. Odland's discovery comes after and not before the famous blight of 1846. That was the year the noxious fungus growth or "blight" spoiled almost the entire crop of the Emerald Isle, causing a population exodus of first importance to recruiting offices of American fire and police departments.

Unneutral Neutrality

"STRONGER and more effective than mere words," was President Roosevelt's recipe for American efforts to keep out of war by helping to halt a Fascist drive which in five years has brought the world so far from peace that Americans can accept as real a Martian "invasion" on the radio.

Words have not been lacking. No one even in censored countries can have failed to hear that the United States does not like Fascism or its manifestations. Official expressions, by Mr. Roosevelt, Secretary Hull, Undersecretary Welles, Mr. Ickes and Mayor La Guardia, have no more than expressed a popular feeling.

America has not been neutral about oppression or aggression. And more than once in the last few months it has connected those acts with specific countries. What Undersecretary Welles has now said about "wanton lawlessness" in the destruction of Czecho-Slovakia accurately expresses American feeling today.

But there can be little value in more "mere words" if they serve only to reaffirm indignation. For everyone knows that the United States not only cannot but will not do anything directly to stop this lawlessness or any other in Central Europe. It is happening today partly because the United States was unwilling to co-operate under the Geneva system. It is possibly somewhat more ready to co-operate under the Munich system. But the attitude of the German people toward their own Government is likely to be of more help now to the Czechs than the American Government's denunciation or the British Government's.

Indignation will be of value only if it produces something "stronger and more effective than mere words." The most feasible immediate step of the kind would be a change in the Neutrality Act to permit America to supply victims of aggression. Such action would more truly represent the ideals and interests of the American people than does an ostrich-like effort to forget the world. The American people have newspapers and radios, they also have concepts of right and justice. To think that they can remain neutral in thought is futile. The present official statement may not help the Czechs, but it can help to make American legislation responsive to American feeling.

How Approve Reorganizations?

SENATOR Burton K. Wheeler has crystallized in debate the difference between the Administrative reorganization bill and his amendment to it. The crux of the matter is that if the two Houses of Congress disagreed over support of a reorganization order by the President, the order would stand under the Administration bill but would fail under the Wheeler Amendment. In some connections the arguments advanced by Mr. Wheeler and Senator Josiah W. Bailey about preserving the sovereignty of the Senate would be persuasive. But where the chief issue ultimately involved is one of control over patronage in superfluous offices that might be affected by consolidations, it is not possible to get so excited over the prerogatives of the Senate. In fact, considering the much greater likelihood of economies through the Administration bill than through a procedure where one House could block a reorganization order, the bill as it stands constitutes something of a test of the genuineness of economy sentiment in the Senate.

The Steel-Pricing Dilemma

THAT "much can be said on both sides" holds true of practically every human practice. For that reason the recent Federal Trade Commission indictment before the Monopoly inquiry in Washington of the steel industry's practice of quoting prices by basing points, adequate as it may be as a criticism of that peculiar practice, is but one side of the picture. What the other side contains it will fall to the industry to disclose when it takes the witness stand.

The practice has been criticized as being a price-fixing device that fostered monopoly. It has been called uneconomic because of the crosshauling involved. It has been condemned as threatening the very foundations of democracy.

The basing-point price practice has its defenders. And they are usually those who in practice would have to assume direct responsibility for the effects of any change which economic theorists would like to introduce. In the long run, steel might be marketed more competitively if the basing-point system was done away with—or rather, each plant made its own basing point. But what then is going to become of the tens if not hundreds of millions of dollars worth of geographically obsolete steel plant—plant which has been willing to absorb the freight differentials to date to get the business?

To abruptly discard it would make some large plant investments obsolete, to the misfortune of labor as well as of security holders. Having attacked the steel-pricing system, is it not up to the Federal Trade Commission to submit what it feels is an orderly and reasonable solution of the problem, remembering that in this workaday world an ideal solution must be tempered with realism?

New York Port

Book News of the Day

NARROW-LYING, rock-based, water-girded Manhattan has furnished scores of historians, commentators and diarists with Americana of the first order, but the story of its port has been neglected, although it holds the title of world's busiest in the latter-day phase of a saga that reaches back three centuries.

This gap in the island's major recordings now is filled by Robert Greenhalgh Albion, Princeton professor of history known for his excellent maritime studies, who has written a full-length portrait after the best tradition of documented readable narrative in THE RISE OF NEW YORK PORT, 1815—1860 (New York: Scribner. $3.75). Not only the scholar's devotion to the formalities of historical writing is reflected in the handsomely illustrated volume, for the author was born a Down Easter and brought up in Portland, Maine, where interest in ships and the sea is a matter of course.

Title focus is given to the forty-five years preceding the Civil War as the most significant in the port's development, the first decade having determined that New York should outstrip all other American sea gates and begun the combining of social, economic and financial forces that by 1860 made a foregone conclusion of its eventual succession to the greatness of Amsterdam and London.

Why this was not the destiny of Boston, Philadelphia, Norfolk or Charleston is explored by Mr. Albion with reference to many powerful conditioning factors. He reads the answer in the well-timed enterprise of New York merchants—Yankee stock had outsmarted its way past Knickerbocker commercial aristocracy into key business positions by 1820—and to certain sequels of the War of 1812, as well as in a focal geographical position, an ice-free harbor, unusually deep channels, a wealth of space, a mixed population, and a tradition of tolerance.

The signing of the peace at Ghent brought the dumping of a two-year accumulation of British goods at New York that glutted the market, but the resulting forced sales at auction made the city a wholesale center for merchants from all over the country. Then, with 1818, American and Yorkshire Quakers launched the Black Ball sailing packets whose regular schedules between New York and Liverpool attracted the cream of passenger and freight business, while other deliberate steps to direct the nation's commerce to New York included the "cotton triangle" system which made the port clearing house for Southern cotton shipments to England and Europe, and the building of the Erie Canal.

The story is of the port as a whole during the period under study, but each of the eighteen chapters may be read as a separate phase without loss of continuity. Thus, the East River yards, the waterfront, merchant prince society, merchandising methods, South and North Atlantic coastal trade history, immigrant packets, developments that brought the ocean steamships and the California clippers, the race with rival ports to gain railroad communication with the West—all have full detailing with a flavor that recaptures the South Street that was the principal nautical thoroughfare in New York. W. D.

Worrying in the Wake

"We Shall Build Again"

THE card bore a view of the Charles Bridge, its Gothic arches resting on the shoulders of old and new Prague. The scene was winter-swept with snow. The small human figures wore overcoats. The big baroque statues wore snow mantles.

Underneath, in Jerry's neat, plain writing were the words, "Do you remember?"

Did I remember? How could I have forgotten a single moment of those twelve hours which began on a hot August morning in the summer of 1938?

* * *

"Yes, I would like to go back to America," Jerry had said quietly, as we sat in a terraced restaurant and looked out over the chimney pots across old and new Prague. Jerry wasn't his real name, of course. But when I had stumbled over the one on his card, he had laughed and told me to call him "Jerry" as his friends in America had.

"Now, we must stay here and build our own Democracy," he continued, almost to himself, "President Wilson helped to give us that chance and we shall not fail him. We have waited for our freedom a long time and now we are going to prove worthy of it."

The sun was nodding to the hills beyond the city as we passed Hradcany Castle on the way back to my hotel. Jerry pointed to the official flag which waved assurance that President Beneš was at home.

"Tell me, Jerry, would the Czechs make any concessions if Germany were to exert the economic pressure of which it is capable?" I asked, blurting out a question I had managed to restrain all day.

Jerry did not seem to hear. I studied his calm, Czechoslovakian face—the fair complexion, the high cheek bones, the blue eyes whose expression was a promise needing no oath.

"Of course," I added apologetically, "if you would rather not discuss it. . . ."

"No," he replied, "I was just thinking over your question." Another pause. "But I cannot conceive such a situation—not as long as our allies stand with us."

* * *

Yes, I had remembered Jerry and that day in Prague. Remembered and wondered. Wondered whether Munich had interrupted his studies and sent him immediately to military training. Wondered whether this latest crushing blow had bent down the straight look in his eyes. Wondered whether he was among those who had lined the invader's pathway, tears streaming from their eyes, singing, "Where Is My Home?" Wondered, too, whether we should ever meet again after this tragedy.

I turned his card and read.

"With pleasant feelings call I to my mind the month of August in which you paid visit to Prague. . . . Much has changed since that time, dear friend. Czecho-Slovakia of the days of your visit does not exist any more. I do not want to repeat what you have probably read already in your papers, but I only summon the result in a single sentence: Having lost the war without even being permitted by her own allies to defend herself—in order to save peace for Europe—Czecho-Slovakia was deprived of her natural resources, and without heavy fortifications and strategic points is now under a terrible pressure of Germany.

"If you are interested, perhaps in some of my next letters, something more. For this time only: that we still stick by Democracy and in the spirit of Masaryk shall build again.—Jerry." J. D. B.

North . . South . . East . . West

No Missouri Compromise

By Frank L. Perrin

JEFFERSON CITY, MO.

WITHOUT blare of trumpets, and without fire and noise designed to attract the attention or applause of its neighbors, Missouri, officially, has declared war against the unholy alliance between crime and special privilege on one side, and decency and law and order on the other. Today I visited in his office and later in his ancient but beautiful mansion, the residence of many former Chief Executives of the State, with Governor Lloyd C. Stark. He, like the great majority of his predecessors, is a Democrat. But I violate no confidence when the intimation is indulged that he is of the school of those whose portraits dominate the walls of the beautiful Capitol, and of the distinguished First Ladies whose full-length likenesses hang in the home.

Governor Stark is well on the way toward the closing year of his four-year term. He is ineligible, under the law, as a candidate to succeed himself. It may be that this fact tends to encourage him in his determination to render that full measure of service to which he is committed by his oath of office. But it is doubtful if even the promise from the political leaders in the two big centers, St. Louis and Kansas City, that the way would be paved for him to succeed himself, if it were possible, would tempt him to alter his present course. He was trained at Annapolis, and served under arms during the World War. He is not of the type of those who make bargains with underworld gangsters or with lawyers and judges who make a plaything of the law.

Recent disclosures of corrupt practices in Kansas City, especially, have brought this matter of government to a real crisis. Thoughtful people everywhere have thought vaguely of a time when, because of abuses carelessly endured, confidence in the courts would be lost. This is the fear that has come, reasonably or unreasonably, to the people of Missouri. In the final test it is not conceivable that the judges or either the trial courts or the appellate courts would shirk their plain duty under the law. But the insinuating influence of the spoilers is so great, so far reaching, and its toll in money and human suffering has been so heavy, that cautious citizens stand aghast as the sordid mess is uncovered and the workings of the machine are disclosed.

And yet many of those who shrink back and close their eyes and ears that they may neither see nor hear are complaining bitterly of the added burden of taxes, of the profligacy of public spending, of the insecurity of investments in industries or in lands. They were indifferent at election time. Today they are much concerned because of what they, by their own laches, permitted others to impose upon them.

Missouri boasts a balanced budget and a liquid treasury. Word of this has not, I imagine, been passed on to Washington. The Federal spending authorities have been liberal with the State in helping provide for its army of dependents. It has advanced funds to finance mortgages on farms and new and old homes under the housing law. But, as elsewhere, these mortgage debts are falling due and foreclosing judgments are being entered. More and more lands are being forfeited for taxes, and more and more will become exempt from assessment when Uncle Sam takes title as owner and landlord.

But the burden of taxes is not lessened thereby. It will progressively fall heavier and heavier upon productive industry, upon merchants and upon the public utilities. Ways and means are sought to deal with an emergency which is imminent. The farmers of Missouri, like those of other states, want, and are demanding, hard-surfaced roads from farm to market. The heavy trucks must be able to carry the heavy loads all the way. So it is proposed to add another cent-a-gallon to the gasoline tax. This, of course, will be paid largely by the people of the cities who have already contributed liberally to the cost of building and maintaining the main arteries of travel. They will not so often turn off the main roads to the farms. But they will pay for the privilege.

Missouri is rich in natural resources. Its soil, generally speaking, is productive. Its mines are rich in minerals. It is centrally located, with access to lake and river ports. It should be rich in the abundance of good things, and in prosperity and safety. All these its own people, better than those elsewhere, can safeguard and protect, and in times of need, apportion wisely and justly.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Our Greatest Primary Task"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

If our representatives in Washington were really lawmakers they might get down to a solution of the problem that underlies all problems. They would pool such wisdom as they have to grapple with the most critical of all critical questions in America: that of unemployment.

Instead of diverting attention to investigations or alien isms or worrying about balancing the budget against human welfare, or debating the point of cutting millions from those on relief—a continuously mounting crisis—our lawmakers might just begin, initiate, attempt, toy with the idea of coercing industry to put men to work: men willing and able to use their brains and hands in the production and selling of commodities.

The fact is the essential problem remains untouched. There is no will to solve it. How long can we put off meeting it? The words of our President spoken at his inauguration in 1933 still rise like a reproach to our lagging politicians: "Our greatest primary task is to put people to work." FELIX SPER

Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Wide Horizon

Spain—An Appeal for Mercy

By Saville R. Davis

THE quality of mercy is under heavy strain in Spain today. General Franco refused to accept anything but unconditional surrender. There is pitiful fear among the Loyalists of the avenging firing squad. The outside world does its best to intercede. And in doing so, many a person underestimates the magnitude and importance of the task. For something more complex than harshness on the part of General Franco is at issue here. There is more than meets the eye in his sternness toward the Loyalist generals and their gallant effort to win an honorable peace. Consider the mechanics of a civil war:

Neither side would permit the dividing of Spain. Therefore either one side or the other must necessarily control the government. This is not like the end of an international conflict, where a border can be changed and each side remain master in its own house thereafter. A civil war aims at the subduing of an enemy in every field and hamlet and city. Should Franco accept substantially less than unconditional surrender—looking at the situation strictly from his point of view—he would encourage a threat to his sovereignty in his own fields and cities; he would be giving a charter of rights to his own future domestic opposition. And this, in the face of so many inner contradictions within the dictatorship that his own future is precarious enough already.

Hence the inflexible will described in the news out of Burgos. Hence also the technical similarity between Franco strategy and that of Ulysses Grant at Appomattox, for he too was dealing with civil war. Grant's soldierly generosity toward Lee had Lincoln's blessing; but the two nevertheless could yield on no basic point of policy. It was not then a question of taking land away from the Confederacy and thereafter leaving it alone. It was a question of reabsorbing the Confederacy into the Union and deciding which philosophy would control the Government. Obviously both could not.

Two tasks confront those nations and individuals today who argue the case for an honorable peace before General Franco. First, to prove that the best type of firmness is that which does not go to extremes. Use the prison if he must, but not the firing squad. Outlaw opposition, if that is his philosophy of government, but not stain that philosophy with blood which would only end by causing more shedding of blood in return.

Secondly, men can call upon those reserves of nobility and respect for the individual which are the best in Spanish character. One Spaniard has issued such a call, though few in the outside world have been able to hear it. He is Manuel Azaña, now resigned as President of the Spanish Republic, and his words are worthy to be spoken at a Spanish Gettysburg. The occasion was the first anniversary of the outbreak of the civil war. The scene, Valencia, whither the Government had taken refuge. The following excerpts are reprinted by this column as the most moving and prophetic words to come out of Spain's travail—spoken by a man who will rank in the judgment of those who know him as one of the great statesmen of all time:

"The reconstruction of Spain on the moral and spiritual plane is more important than physical reconstruction . . . through the spirit of abnegation, of generosity . . . of elevation of character; for our country is in this aspect more in ruins than are its cities.

"If we examine root causes . . . we can see that all the things now happening in Spain are largely due to hatred and fear. The fear of a revolution which was never going to happen urged the Insurgents into a rebellion which has brought about precisely the upheaval they wished to prevent. . . . Yet it is certain . . . that no policy can be founded on the decision to wipe out one's enemies. Not only because morally that would be an abomination—though this is important—but because it is materially unrealizable. The blood unjustly shed by hatred in a desire to exterminate, revives, springs up and fructifies in malediction: malediction not alone on those who spilled it but on the country in whose misery it was shed.

"I do not want this to happen here. On the day when peace comes, I shall oppose . . . with all the power which I hold, personal or moral, wherever I may be, any attempt to lead my country in a moment of madness into the ways of hatred, of vengeance and of blood.

"Hatred and fear!—cause of the calamities of Spain. Fear drives one out of mind, forces one into the wildest deeds . . . and most abject actions. Hatred enrages and leads only to bloodshed.

"No! The noble heart of the Spanish people knows how to distinguish between the guilty and the driven—between the guilty and the man who has been coerced and deceived. This distinction is a capital one. We must grow into the idea . . . that of the 24,000,000 Spaniards, however many are lost, a vast number will remain. And whosoever they may be, those who remain are under the necessity of continuing to live together so that the nation shall not perish. This is the nation . . . for whose moral and spiritual regeneration I am pleading. . . ."

Almost from the heart of the people seems to come this text for the need of Spain today. ". . . Earthly power doth then show likest God's, when mercy seasons justice."